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DISASTER IN SAIGON

Giant Munitions Dump In Heart Of City Explodes; Scores Of Casualties Glass And Rubble Over Wide Area

TIDAL WAVE TOLL

Honolulu, Apr. 8.—The Hawaiian Islands tidal wave death toll climbed to at least 115 persons killed on the sea, yielded up six more bodies today. Over 50 persons are still missing as a result of last Monday's disaster.—Associated Press.

Mystery Of The Four Dead Greyhounds

London, April 8.—The strangest greyhound mystery ever is being investigated by Scotland Yard following the discovery in a bed of red and yellow tulips in Gloucester Green Regent's Park of four dead greyhounds in separate sacks.

The dogs were killed and all precautions to prevent identification had been taken except that the paws were untouched. Detectives are working on the paw prints. Veterinary surgeons called in by the Yard say that the dogs were racing greyhounds and have made minute examinations of the pads and have taken plaster casts. Following investigations at the headquarters of the National Greyhound Racing Club, where records of all racing dogs, including footprints, are kept in a similar way as fingerprints of criminals are kept at Scotland Yard, the police hope to identify the animals soon.

All licensed tracks in London and the North have been asked whether there were any peculiar or unusual running of dogs recently.

SAIGON, APRIL 8.—A GIANT AMMUNITION DUMP ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF SAIGON EXPLODED THIS MORNING, CAUSING DAMAGE AND DEVASTATION OVER A WIDE AREA. FOR TWO HOURS AFTER THE INITIAL EXPLOSION, A SHATTERING SERIES OF FURTHER EXPLOSIONS CONTINUING TO ROCK THE CITY. NORMAL PRESS COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED AND THE FIRST NEWS FLASHES ARE BEING SENT OUT WITH THE HELP OF THE ROYAL SIGNAL CORPS TRANSMITTERS.

THE WHOLE AREA HAS BEEN CORDONED OFF, AS THERE ARE A NUMBER OF 1,200-LB. BOMBS IN THE DUMP AND IT IS FEARED THAT THESE, TOO, MAY GO UP AT ANY MOMENT CAUSING GREATER DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF LIFE. AT THE MOMENT, NO ESTIMATE OF THE CASUALTY TOLL CAN BE MADE WITH ANY ACCURACY, AS THE HOSPITALS HAVE BEEN SWAMPED BY THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRIVING FROM THE STRICKEN AREA FOR TREATMENT.

Immediately after the initial explosions, the French Army threw up barricades around the danger zone and began to evacuate all civilians from the area. Lorry-load after lorry-load of injured — including women and children and French servicemen — are still pouring into the hospitals.

The first explosion occurred at 10.30 a.m. and within the first half hour over 60 people were officially reported to have been admitted to hospital. After that, hospital officials say, they lost count, so many were coming in at once.

With the Saigon Radio Station within the explosion zone, normal press communications from this city are totally disrupted. The British military

authorities came to the rescue and an emergency Press Service is now being maintained by the Royal Signals.

Clouds Of Smoke

As huge clouds of black smoke filled the air and the small of gunpowder pervaded the city, more and more refugees stumbled out to safety. They told of scores of houses being demolished by the repeated blasts and a state bordering on panic gripped the Saigon public. The roads were soon crowded with refugees leaving town.

Apart from damage in the explosion area itself, windows and glassware were shattered for miles around. The Rue Catina, which runs from the Place de la Concorde through the main shopping district, was littered with rubbish, rubble and frag-

"Monstrous"

London, Apr. 8.—In an editorial headed "A Monstrous Overhead," the "Sunday Chronicle" laments the increase in British Civil Servants. "We now have nearly 600,000 civil servants — more than twice the number employed 30 years ago. Britain will soon like business with more clerks in the front office than productive hands in the works."

Attack On Shidehara

Tokyo, April 8.—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Prime Minister, was escorted from his home by an armed bodyguard today when pandemonium broke out in his office after he had received representations of political demonstrators, who yesterday stormed his official residence demanding the immediate resignation of the Cabinet.

Led by Kyuchi Tokuda, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, 12 delegates representing the Left-wing Social Democrats and Communists immediately attacked the Premier in heated tones for his inability to solve the food and labour problems.

Working up gradually, they soon became abusive, whereupon the Premier declared, "I am here to receive complaints, not to answer a personal attack or engage in argument."

Several of the delegates then began shouting at the same time and the situation became very tense when one of them pulled the handle of a pistol protruding from under the coat of an "attendant" standing behind the Prime Minister.

This was a signal for a further verbal outburst upon which Baron Shidehara was ushered from the room. The meeting broke up in disorder when the "attendant"

Keitel Admits Being "Extremely Worried"

Nuernberg, April 8.—Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel told the War Crimes Court today that he first heard "perhaps about March 30, 1944" of the shooting of 50 R.A.F. Officers, who escaped from a P.O.W. camp. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe of the British prosecuting team, reminded Keitel that this date was about two weeks before the last of the prisoners had been shot.

Keitel earlier said that he left the conference with Hitler and Himmler, held on the day after the escapes, with "grave feelings of probability" that the recaptured officers would be shot.

He told the Tribunal that he did not know that the recaptured officers were shot in the backs of their heads with revolvers. He admitted that he gave orders that details of the shooting should be posted in prison camps as a deterrent.

Answering a question by the British prosecutor about German measures against the "terror fliers," Keitel said that he did not know that once an Allied airman was handed over to the Security Police, he was killed.

Sir David referred to a record of a talk between Keitel and Admiral Canaris, former chief of the German Military Intelligence, following the defeat of Poland, in which Canaris protested against the action taken against Polish intelligentsia and resistance forces.

Warned By Canaris

"Do you remember Canaris saying 'the world will sometime make the German forces under whose eyes these events have occurred, responsible for these events'?" the British prosecutor asked.

Keitel: "No, but it was my opinion that German forces would be made responsible for such actions were taken without their agreement."

also decided it was time to leave and took his departure through the adjacent door. The delegation thereupon left without making further effort to see the Premier.—Reuter.

Sir David: "It worried you much?"

Keitel: "Yes, I was extremely worried."

Sir David: "If you had known at that time all that you know now you have told us you know nothing of concentration camps, mass murder and the misery of millions of people — would you have refused to go on with these actions?"

Keitel: "I am convinced that if the German armed forces and generals had known it they would have fought against these things."

Keitel left the witness box after a total of 22 hours cross-examination.—Reuter.

Nuffield Head Attacks Mr. Shinwell

London, Apr. 8.—Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the big British motor industry group, the Nuffield Organisation, declared today that at a time when stability of the public mood was of the utmost importance, there seemed to be a strange conflict between the utterances of government spokesmen.

He was commenting on "the plain warning to industrialists" given in a speech yesterday by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel and Power, who said that if the industrialists could not "help the goods, the government will do so."

Quoting a recent speech by Mr. A. Woodburn, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, to the effect that the government was willing to help private enterprise to help itself, Sir Miles said:

"Mr. Shinwell's attitude seems to be one of continuing to branch the business of nationalisation, which is disturbing to an even flow of energy application of effort."

"The motor industry showed during the war, that it is fully conscious of its communal responsibility, and is eager and willing to play a similar part now in providing the means of peace and prosperity."

"Meanwhile, Mr. Shinwell's energies could very helpfully be directed towards taking petrol off the ration."—Reuter.

COOPS. IN SERBIA

Belgrade, Apr. 8.—The British Co-operative Delegation now visiting Yugoslavia has been welcomed in many parts of Serbia.

The delegation recently spent four days in the British zone of occupation of Germany and then went to Austria, where the head of the delegation, Lord Ruskheim, addressed a Vienna meeting.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Cloudy with moderate to strong south-easterly winds.
Yesterday's temperatures, etc.:—Maximum:—69.8 deg. at 1 p.m.
Minimum:—65.6 deg. at 7 a.m.
Sunshine:—10 hours.

Party, said today that the French Communist Party would not accept a treaty with Britain as a substitute to the guarantees against Germany demanded by France. In a speech at Montpelier he said: "In 1946, as in 1919, Britain offers us an alliance as a substitute for guarantees. The Communist Party is not opposed to an Anglo-French Alliance, but refuses to allow it to be bought at the price of French security, of which internationalisation of the Ruhr is an essential condition."—Reuter.

Britain To Oppose Discussion Of Spain

NEW YORK, APRIL 8.—THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE RELIABLY REPORTED TO BE READY TO OPPOSE POLAND BRINGING THE SPANISH QUESTION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS WEEK.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOURCES SAID THAT ON POLAND'S CHARGES THAT THE FRANCO REGIME IS ENDANGERING WORLD PEACE THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WOULD TAKE THE SAME LINE THEY TOOK WHEN FRANCE ASKED FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN BRINGING SPAIN BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

London and Washington rejected France's proposal on the grounds that the issue was not international under the meaning of the charter and that the question of what Franco does inside Spain is a domestic matter not within the jurisdiction of the Council.

The British and American delegations were represented as feeling that though they strongly disapproved the policies of the Franco government, the Council would be setting a dangerous precedent by interfering with Spain's internal affairs.

They pointed out that similar action might be brought against the government of any country whose government is disliked by another country.—Associated Press.

Russian Backing

New York, Apr. 8.—United Nations sources said here yesterday that the action by Poland to bring up the Spanish question probably would be delayed until the end of this week. They pointed out that the rules of procedure now standing provide that issues may not be placed on the agenda until three days after the circulation among members of the Security Council of the submitting member's agenda.

SHIP PASSAGES

Sydney, Apr. 8.—The shortage of ship passages between Australia and Britain is more acute now than at any time since the war ended. There are only 150 berths available this month but the priority list of passengers number 1,007 and there is an additional waiting list of 8,000, of whom about 4,000 can be described as low priority, which includes the families of British servicemen.—Reuter.

ments of glass of every description.

A special communique was issued by Henry Cadell, Commissioner for China-China, saying that the explosions were accidental and calling on the general public to keep calm. The authorities are taking all necessary precautions.

1,200-Lb. Bombs

At the same time, no one is permitted to enter the explosion area, in view of the fact that it is known that several 1,200-lb. bombs are still in the dump and may explode, causing further deaths and confusion.—Associated Press.

This preliminary report, passed through the Royal Signals, does not give the exact location of the dump, though the fact that the Saigon Radio Station is mentioned as being "within the explosion zone" would seem to indicate that it is the dump which is known to be in an old museum in the Jardin Boulanque which has blown up. This is at the end of the Boulevard Nordam, in the heart of the European residential area.

Anglo-French Alliance Called For

PARIS, APRIL 8.—A CALL FOR THE CONCLUSION OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE, EVEN THOUGH THE TWO COUNTRIES MIGHT NOT BE IN AGREEMENT ON EVERY SUBJECT, IS MADE IN THE "POPULAIRE," ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, TODAY — A FEW DAYS AFTER A SIMILAR CALL HAD BEEN MADE BY THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER, M. FELIX GOUIN, AT STRASSBOURG.

"A BRITISH ALLIANCE IS A TRUSTWORTHY PROPOSITION ON WHICH WE CAN UNHESITATINGLY RELY. BRITAIN WOULD NOT TURN HER BACK ON US IN THE HOUR OF PERIL, NOR ABANDON US IN MIDST OF OUR FIGHT," THE PAPER SAID.

The most astonishing thing about the Franco-British Alliance is that it has not been concluded. The "Populaire" expressed regret at the "occasional reticences" on the British side where security guarantees on France's eastern front are concerned, but added: "In any case an alliance is not unification. We cannot ask Britain, any more than we could have asked Russia, to agree with us on every problem before signing an alliance."

"Temporary difficulties do not count in the balance against the permanent necessities of an Anglo-French alliance. The Franco-Soviet Alliance, though necessary, is not enough to safeguard our security against the danger of a revival of the German peril."

"We need an agreement with Britain to complete the defensive ring, and what we talk about security we mean the security of Britain and the world as well."

"Discussions have already started. They must end in a satisfactory and firm agreement."

"MISSOURI" IN ISTANBUL

Istanbul, April 8.—The U.S.S. "Missouri," scene of the Japanese surrender, dropped her anchor here yesterday after taking the salute of the Turkish batteries in Golden Horn and the cheers of thousands lining the shores.

In a magnificent pageant of sorrow, blending the customs of the Old East with the New West, Turkey gave a hero's burial to her former Ambassador to Washington, Mahmet Ertegun, little known even in his home country before the U.S. battleship brought his body home.

He died in Washington in 1945 and was interred temporarily in Arlington until the war ended. "This is a trip of friendship and good will," commented Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of the American naval forces in Europe.—Associated Press.

DEREGISTRATION

New Delhi, Apr. 8.—From Oct. 1, officers of the Government of India in New Delhi and elsewhere in India will have to make their own arrangements for accommodation. Houses that had been requisitioned for them during the war, under the Essential Services Ordinance, will revert to the owners after Sept. 30, with the expiry of the Defence of India Act, which vested the Government with special wartime powers to commandeer any residential place.—Reuter.

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National Health

The National Health Service Bill, details of which are published in this page, represents the third pillar in the edifice of social security which the new Britain is resolved to construct. And the most ambitious of all. In the first place, it bears less trace of Coalition Government ancestry than the other two plans. Necessarily, the Government had to press ahead with projects that had already been prepared in earlier days. Agreement between the parties was an advantage as long as no fundamental sacrifice of principle was involved. But in the case of the Health Bill, concession to various prejudices had prevented Mr. Willink, the previous Health Minister, from tackling the problem in the way that the Labour Government deemed essential, and the Bill as now presented to Parliament shows that the real task has not been shirked. Long before the debates about the future which arose during the war, the Labour Party had campaigned for a much more rational health scheme. It was pledged to provide a service which was both free and national and which would be capable of development into a system which would be more concerned with the prevention than the cure of disease. Hence it is not surprising to find that the Minister of Health has sought a much more adventurous solution than was contemplated by the Coalition Government. It seems fair to suggest that the radical changes proposed are shaped on the basis of the health requirements of the country rather than on the political balance existing at the time of the original White Paper which called for "a comprehensive health service for the improvement of the physical and mental health of the people of England and Wales and for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." Under the scheme as now submitted to the legislature, the voluntary hospitals are to be brought under State control. The medical profession becomes partly a public service, and it is significant that following publication of the Government's proposals, the threatened million-pound Doctor's Crusade against the Bill has virtually collapsed. As "The Lancet" puts it: "It is easy to be too much afraid. We should ask ourselves whether, with all its risks, the service contemplated does not give us great opportunities. It is a great end—that whatever person can benefit from medical skill and knowledge shall have it without hindrance. The means now proposed to that end may need modification, but they certainly do not call for wholesale condemnation or irreconcilable opposition." The fact is that Mr. Bevan has met nearly all the reasonable objections that doctors have raised in the past. Neither patient nor doctor is to be robbed of his rights. Private practice does not cease. Against the imaginary perils raised by the B.M.A., stands the broad fact: Through the new health clinical centres, through the hospital services under regional management, through the manifold supplementary services, Britain is to have what should have been established long ago—a genuine and all-in health service available to every citizen. Some time must pass before it attains to its full stature, and it will call for imaginative administration. On this aspect, "The Lancet" comments: "The Government's new scheme scores fairly high marks, higher than any of its predecessors."

THE BEVAN PLAN FOR A HEALTHY NATION

Every man, woman and child in the country is to have by right, however much or however little money they possess, the best medical treatment which science and the nation can provide. That is the broad principle on which the National Health Service Bill, published yesterday, is based.

The Bill, sponsored by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, covers England and Wales, and a Bill to extend similar benefits to Scotland will follow soon.

No attempt is made in the Bill itself to describe in detail all that is embraced in the new service, but the broad structure of a comprehensive National Health Service, unequalled in any other country, is well defined.

Many of the details, to be filled in by means of regulations, are given in an explanatory White Paper, published with the Bill.

This shows that, if the proposals are carried out according to plan, the new service will come into general operation early in 1948.

And in the Health Service, unlike the National Insurance Scheme, in which contributions determine benefits, there is no financial limit to your right to health.

Four Services, All Free

The whole range of services will be free. There are four main sorts of service:

1. Hospitals and Specialists. This means sanatoria, maternity, convalescence, rehabilitation, mental treatment, and any other specialist institutional treatment. You can still pay for private treatment in hospitals if you want to. In out-patient treatment, clinics and dispensaries will all come within the service, and specialists will attend you at health centres or at your home if necessary.

Regional Hospitals can still accept legacies for hospital or health services.

Instead of each hospital acting independently as hitherto, Hospital Management Committees will be set up for each of the very large hospitals or for groups of smaller ones, and all these, in each area will be co-ordinated into a unified service.

Within those general limits the Boards will enjoy a high degree of independence in their own areas.

To supplement the existing teaching hospitals, many of which are completely out of date, the Minister may authorise new or existing hospitals to become teaching institutions.

He can take regulations about qualifications, conditions of service, and pay of everyone in the hospital staffs after consulting the organisations which represent them.

Doctors' Right To Refuse

Hospitals will be allowed to retain "pay-bed" or private rooms only when non-fee-paying patients can have them too, if they need them.

Wartime developments, such as "blood banks" and mobile transfusion teams, will become a permanent feature of hospital treatment.

Health Centres are to be the main feature of your personal medical service. These new buildings will provide doctors with all the latest equipment for diagnosis. They will also serve as bases for health education everywhere.

The provision of Health Centres, their equipment and staffing, is a duty which will fall on the county and county borough authorities, and it must be carried out according to standards laid down by the Minister.

Doctors attending centres will be outside the control of the local authorities, but will be under Executive Councils to be established in each county and county borough area.

Doctors attending centres will be outside the control of the local authorities, but will be under Executive Councils to be established in each county and county borough area.

One half of the councils will be professional—representing doctors, dentists and chemists. One-third of the rest will be appointed by the local authority, and one-sixth by the Minister.

All doctors will be entitled to take part in the family doctor service where they are now practising. Lists of all those who wish to serve will be published, and from them you will choose the doctor you want to attend you. If you make no choice you will have a doctor allocated to you.

Doctors will have the right to refuse to attend any person. Payments to be made to doctors will be announced in regulations, but a system will be devised to prevent excessive lists of patients, such as those which damaged the old panel system.

A committee under the chairmanship of Sir Will Spence is considering what constitutes fair payments, and the new rates will be based on its report.

Doctors will not be "directed" from wealthy practices to less profitable areas. Instead, pay in unpopular districts will be increased as an inducement to new doctors to go to them.

A Medical Practices Committee will be established to regulate future succession of old practices and the opening of new practices will be forbidden, but doctors who bought their present practices will be compensated.

£65 Millions As Compensation

After an "appointed day," doctors, on qualifying to practice, will have to give the consent of the committee before they can start in a new area. If an application is refused, the doctor has the right of appeal to the Minister.

Areas in which there is a shortage of doctors will report periodically, so that new doctors have the opportunity to go where they are most needed.

A total of £60,000,000 has been allocated for compensation for the whole country, including Scotland. This total has been accepted by the medical profession and will be apportioned to individual doctors.

Normally these payments will not be made until a doctor retires (exception can be made in case of hardship) and, meanwhile, 2½ per cent interest is added each year.

Doctors who join in practice at Health Centres will be urged to pool their pay and divide the total between them.

Dentists Are In, Too

Partly because there are not enough dentists, you dental service cannot yet be provided on the same lines as your medical service.

Priority will just have to be given to children and expectant and nursing mothers. But sim-

ilarly a dental service will be started which can be steadily expanded until it is like that of the doctors.

Dentists can come in either on a full or part-time basis. Their payment will be settled by regulation after the Minister has consulted the professional bodies concerned.

Similar arrangements will be made for the cure of your eyes including sight-testing and provision of spectacles. Eye clinics in charge of specialist medical ophthalmologists, with the aid of qualified opticians, are to be set up as soon as possible.

What It Means To The Patient

In the new free Health Service you will be able choose any doctor (or dentist) you like, provided he co-operates in the scheme.

You can pay for an additional specialist if you wish, or remain a private paying patient.

You will be able to attend new, publicly-equipped health centres, or you can go to your own doctor's surgery.

Mothers who need domestic help on health grounds will be provided with it.

Children, expectant and nursing mothers will get priority dental treatment.

You will benefit under the Health Bill whether or not you have paid insurance contributions. You can pay for extras within the service, such as a private room at a hospital, but even if you cannot pay you will still get a private room if the doctors think it advisable.

Your relationship with your doctor will be unchanged except that you need have no bills to pay.

DOCTORS

Doctors can join the health service and still practise in their present districts. They can still have private patients.

Those who practise in under-doctored areas will get higher pay.

Sale of practices stops. A Medical Practices Committee will regulate the allocation of practices.

A fund of £68,000,000 will compensate doctors who are unable to sell their practices because they have joined the public service.

Doctors and dentists will deal direct with local Executive Councils, providing half the members.

HOSPITALS

All hospitals and health institutions will come under 18 to 20 Regional Hospital Boards.

SCIENCE SURVEY BY RITCHIE CALDER

Escape By Rocket

No travel agency is likely to offer round-trips to the Moon or a voyage to Venus for a very long time to come, but if it did it might have quite a lot of clients, judging from my correspondence.

The development of V2s, the release of atomic energy and the prevailing feeling that the world is a good place to get away from have revived interest in the possibilities of escaping to the planets.

Rocket trips into space can no longer be lightly dismissed as fantasies. Human ingenuity which broke the bonds of the atomic nucleus is quite capable, eventually, of breaking the bonds of gravity. And the adventurous curiosity of Man may one day send him careering into The Void, an astronautical Columbus.

I do not want to encourage anyone to make the attempt. I should hate to be haunted by the rest of my life by a minor planet circling 600 miles above the earth and the thought "There's poor Bill Smith of Clapham, in his man-made moon, spinning round in his orbit at 4½ miles a second for all eternity, just because I got a decimal wrong."

But we can, quite seriously, examine the possibilities and difficulties of Space Travel.

For one thing, to overcome the gravitational pull of the earth we would need a rocket-speed of 25,500 miles an hour. If it is shot off at a speed of less than 6,933 miles a second it will merely fall back to earth like the shot of an ordinary gun. If it had exactly that speed it will just scrape through, but with no appreciable speed left to continue the journey. So we want a margin.

But 25,500 miles an hour is eight times as fast as the top speed of the V2s which hit London, and while the rocket developments since are secret, it is safe to say that they are capable only of a fraction of that necessary speed.

Could human beings survive a speed of 25,500 miles an hour? The danger is not the speed but the acceleration. Those who have flown in high-speed aircraft will know that the discomfort is in the take-off, in the change of speed. At constant speed there is not more sensation at 400 or 600 or 25,500 miles an hour than there is in sitting in a stationary room.

It has been calculated that a Space-bound rocket would have to attain the critical velocity of 7 miles a second in not more than 8 minutes, that is, from rest to 25,500 miles an hour in 8 minutes or less.

Would the human body stand this terrific acceleration? Well,

the Germans tried it. They used a centrifugal machine—a high-speed chair-of-plane—and spun men round with an acceleration of 160 feet per second per second (that is, every second they went 160 feet faster than the second before) for nine minutes with no serious effects. Since an acceleration of 100 feet per second per second gives you 25,500 m.p.h. well within 8 minutes, that seems to be the answer.

There is, however, another problem in the "take-off." The atmosphere of the earth sets up a friction. It makes an object passing through it at high speed glow—a shooting star, for instance, or, more appropriately, the red glow of the V2 as it plunges to earth.

It is not beyond the wit of man to devise materials which would prevent the rocket from turning into an incandescent meteorite which would roast its occupants or disintegrate. They have already gone a long way in the rocket projectiles.

But we still have not decided on the fuel which would produce 25,500 miles an hour. Solid explosives like, say, R.D.X., are apparently no good. The most powerful liquid explosive is liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, a combination so volatile and unmanageable that the Germans in the V2 compromised with alcohol and liquid oxygen.

In Cleator's "Rockets Through Space," published ten years ago, it was proposed that a Space ship should be built in steps. The first "step," the passenger-carrying nose, would weigh 80 tons, of which 60 tons would be fuel. The second step would weigh 560 tons, of which 480 would be fuel. The third step would weigh 4,480 tons, of which 3,840 tons would be fuel. A total weight for the rocket-ship of 5,120 tons.

The fuel of the third step would be sufficient to give it a velocity of 2½ miles per second and when empty would be jettisoned. The fuel of the second step would increase the momentum of the lightened ship by another 2½ miles a second and would be thrown away in turn. The "nose" now travelling with a momentum of five miles a second would use its own fuel to increase its speed to the requisite seven miles a second.

But you'll notice that all we have done is push poor Bill Smith of Clapham out into Space, gate-crashing gravity but giving him no way back. So it would be necessary to save the nose supply for the return journey, and that means adding a fourth stage—which in the same ratio would bring the weight of the vessel up to 40,960 tons, of which only 20 tons would be Space-ship proper. And the cost was estimated at £20,000,000.

To get to Venus and back you would have to have a seven-step vessel of 20,971,520 tons, costing £700,000,000!

So, abandoning stored fuels as impracticable, we are forced to retreat on our old friend atomic energy. If a handful of matter could give us the sustained explosion which the combustion of rocket-gases produces, all our difficulties are solved and we can go shooting off to the Moon in a rocket of genteel proportions—a rocket coupe.

That is precisely what the atom, at least in the present form of uranium fission, does not do. The only explosion it can offer us is the instantaneous shattering explosion which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hiroshima is the smallest explosion uranium or plutonium can give us, because the critical mass of fissionable material used in it is the absolute minimum which will produce explosive reaction.

The best my friends, the nuclear physicists, can offer to the rocketeers is an atomic-engine which the slow chain-reaction which produces heat (and plutonium) in the atomic pile might somehow be used to manufacture in transit explosive gases. But they do not say how. What, in effect, they are saying is "Disintegrate matter to produce energy to produce matter."

And even then we have not solved the weight problem, because an atomic pile, which gives off a deadly and destructive radiation has to be protected behind masses of concrete.

BY THE WAY By Beachcomber

The outburst of cats at a recent boxing match, when a referee gave an unpopular decision, reminded me of the man who went up to a referee after a championship match and said to him bitterly: "You are the first blind man I've seen without a dog."

Charlie Suet and Mrs. Bilboud

Asked whether C. Suet, Esq., had been an use to her, Mrs. Dulse Bilboud said: "Not the slightest. He seemed to think lantern metal was a horse, and

tried to make me apply for a licence to buy an old horse collar from a Government dump in which he said he had a decontrolling interest. When I said it was not a horse he said that if I wanted a horse he could put me to Tattersalls. I said, 'It's mental.' What is he asked. The whole thing became so involved that before I left his office he had given me a certificate empowering me to blow glass for non-industrial purposes, a lenient explaining the present regulations

for the distribution of second-hand railway sleepers, and two forms to be filled up by anyone requiring a park-keeper's uniform. I said I had wasted my time—but not his."

A Musical Sensation

Mohappa Motliot, the child prodigy, made his first public appearance yesterday in a specially composed "Roverie for the Left Foot." Since this amazing four-year-old's little fingers will not stretch an octave, he plays with his foot. And to see his toes creaking up and down the keys is to realise that the pianoforte is not an instrument that lends itself easily to this mode of execution—but then what is? Not the trombone, assuredly. Motliot was loudly applauded at the end, but one wonders if this was not a tribute to the unusual nature of his performance rather than to its intrinsic merit. The little lad was violently sick before leaving the platform, a misfortune which endeared him still more to the audience.

Oh!

One of the witnesses was a 100-year-old woman. Others were mental specialists, a Scotland Yard expert, lawyers, sculptors, squires, moneylenders, photographers, fishermen, elephant drivers, grooms, wrestlers, a billiard champion and dancing pairs. (Morning paper.)

(Enter 31 small Egyptian milkmen hauling an iron model of Kew Gardens.)

Systematic foolery

These pictures are incomprehensible, and their titles meaningless. (Art critic.)

All I have to do is to go to my job, open the drawer, mark the one which bears the legend "Last used October 14, 1937." Give a jab, a bad name and hang it.

Divorce Law Snags

What would happen, do you think, if you, a Briton, went to America with your wife, were divorced over there, returned to Britain, and married somebody else?

Would you be liable to a prosecution for bigamy?

In the early nineteen hundreds the second Lord Russell married in Mexico, and was successfully prosecuted for bigamy.

The general British practice is for one State to recognise as valid a divorce granted in another State, provided that the divorcee couple regard the State in which they gained their divorce as their permanent domicile.

If you just flow to Reno (that Nevada city, the centre of the American divorce industry), fulfilled the statutory requirements of Nevada by staying there for six months, and flew back to London, it is probable that such a divorce would not be recognised here.

If, however, you went to America with a five-year contract to work in the goldfields of Nevada, took a house, joined a couple

of Nevada club, sold your London house and, during your five years, obtained a divorce under Nevada law; and if, subsequently, you returned to London, because your goldfield contract had run out and you proposed to take a job in the Yorkshire coalmines, your divorce would, probably, be regarded as valid in Britain and a second marriage as equally valid, whether you married before you came home or after your arrival.

Each case is regarded on its own merits, but the key is domicile.

If you go to a British Dominion or Colony—to India or Malaya, for five years, it is assumed your domicile is still in the British Isles, even though you may have given up your British house and carried your furniture over.

stay, of course, you do intend to stay in the country where you obtained your divorce the divorce is valid for that country.

But there are snags even there—for a Reno divorce is not necessarily valid in other States of the United States.

G.R.

IRANIAN OIL FOR RUSSIA

50-Year Rights Announced By Premier

Proposal And Reality

San Francisco, April 7.—In its editorial yesterday the San Francisco "Chronicle" states "Few will question the sincerity of General MacArthur's desire for peace and most of the world's population fervently shares it but a study of his Tokyo proposal for world wide renunciation of the right to make war does not disclose how his proposal is related to realities."

"Citing the new Japanese constitution which contains the repudiation of sovereign rights to make war, the General urges all other nations to do likewise. 'The great majority of the world's population will agree that all nations should disarm. They will also agree that it is not going to happen just because it is called for. If it happens in the end it will be because patient Herculean labours have begun to dissolve essential conflicts which have made peace impossible, attitudes of which war is only an end of the product. 'These conflicts exist not only in terms of concrete national interests but within the spirit of man. They are not to be dispelled, nor peace to be had, by anything so simple and temporary as destroying a lot of apparatus.'—Associated Press.

U.S. NAVY'S DEMOB. PLANS

Washington, Apr. 7.—The U.S. Navy announced yesterday plans for concluding demobilization by Sept. 1. Beginning July 1, when critical needs for naval reservists will have reached the final low point, personnel will be started for separation centres in four quotas, with all to be at centres by August 20 for processing and separation.

Insofar as practical, the highest point personnel will go first. The final low point score—in general 23 for enlisted men and 30 for officers—is effective June 15. On July 1 the point score system for naval reservists will be scrapped and replaced by a plan whereby all remaining reservists will be returned to civilian life within two months, with seven classes of exceptions. The plan covers all personnel except those signing for extended service, completing special assignments, under medical treatment, in disciplinary status, officers awaiting transfer to the regular navy, medical officers with unexpired internships and personnel of V-5 and V-8 programmes or in aviation preparatory programmes. — Associated Press.

Japs. Defiant To Last

Sydney, Apr. 7.—Two Japanese army officers shouted "Long live the Emperor" and one sank his teeth into the hand of an Australian provost officer as they were hanged at Rabaul yesterday for their responsibility in the deaths of 3,000 British and Indian prisoners-of-war.

According to the Rabaul correspondent of the "Sydney Sun," requests of the condemned men for scissors to send toe-nail parings to relatives in Japan were refused. Takuo Takahawa was convicted of marching 2,000 soldiers to death in north Borneo. Susuma Hoshijima commanded the Sandakan prison camp, where 1,000 prisoners-of-war died. — Associated Press.

RUSSIA BLAMED

Madrid, Apr. 8.—Editorials in yesterday morning's newspapers here blamed Russia for Polish recognition of the exiled Giral Spanish republican government and predicted that similar action would be taken by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. — Associated Press.

Marseilles, Apr. 8.

Russia's first shipment of wheat to France, of 5,350 tons, arrived here yesterday in the Russian freighter "Klim Voroshilov." — Associated Press.

Full And Mutual Understanding

TEHRAN, APRIL 8. RUSSIA HAS SECURED 50-YEAR RIGHTS IN IRANIAN OIL UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE IRANIAN PREMIER, GHAVAM SULTANEH, WHO STATED THAT FOR THE FIRST 25 YEARS, IRAN WOULD HAVE 49 PER CENT OF THE SHARES IN THE PROPOSED OIL COMPANY, AND RUSSIA 51 PER CENT.

THE PREMIER EMPHASISED THAT FOR THE SECOND 25 YEARS, THE IRANIAN SHARE WOULD BE 50 PER CENT AND THE RUSSIAN SHARE ALSO 50 PER CENT, AND HE ADDED THAT FOR THE WHOLE OF THE 50 YEARS, THE COST OF BORING AND PROSPECTING WOULD BE BORNE BY RUSSIA, AND IRAN WOULD RETAIN POSSESSION OF THE LAND CONCERNED.

The Iranians would also be responsible for the maintenance of the headquarters of the organization.

It is understood that the oil production will be shared equally between the two countries, with Iran free to sell her share to the highest bidder. The Premier also announced that Iranian forces would be sent forward to maintain order as Russian troops withdraw from Iran.

Ghavam, who made these statements at a conference for the Iranian press today, concluded: "I have taken steps to improve the economic and social welfare of our country. Neither for that nor for my efforts to secure an agreement with the Soviet Government, do I expect any thanks, but I hope it will be of service to Iran."

The Soviet-Iranian agreement as it stands now, is completely different from the terms and demands made during negotiations at Moscow between the Iranian Premier, Ghavam Sultaneh, and the Soviet Government, according to well-informed circles.

Every comma of the present agreement has been the object of close bargaining but the Iranian Cabinet is said to be satisfied with the final terms and confident that there are no secret clauses granting special privileges to Russia.

Provision has been made to safeguard the interests of Turkey and Iraq and it is pointed out that the area of proposed concessions to Russia, although vast does not approach either the Turkish or the Iraqi border. — Reuters.

Not Secret

Teheran, Apr. 8. Ghavam added that the agreement, first mentioned in a joint Soviet and Iranian communiqué, was not secret and that a copy of the entire text of the agreement would be published shortly.

The Premier also disclosed that he had requested the "people of Azerbaijan" to send representatives to Teheran for negotiations. Asked if representatives had been asked from the Pishavari, parliament of the province, he replied that the discussions will be carried out with the people of Azerbaijan and naturally they, presumably Pishavari supporters are included.

Newsmen inquired of Premier Ghavam about rumours here which said that certain elements and armies are shipping arms and ammunition into Mazandaran province, recently evacuated by the Russians. The Premier was quoted as saying "I have given urgent instructions to preserve order in the evacuated territories." He said he expected general elections to begin in Iran immediately after completion of the Russian evacuation. — Associated Press.

Full Understanding

London, Apr. 8. The Russian-Iranian agreement signed last week in Teheran resulted in "full and mutual understanding between two friendly and neighbouring countries," Moscow radio said yesterday. It quoted the Iranian Premier Ahmed Ghavam as saying he had written to Stalin. — Associated Press.

Gromyko's Letter

New York, Apr. 8. A Russian Consulate-General spokesman yesterday admitted the Russians were making efforts to remove the Soviet-Iranian case from the agenda of the U.N.O. Security Council. The spokesman said Gromyko wrote a letter to the Council but first word of it came from Moscow radio was London. The spokesman refused to comment on Gromyko's letter. — Associated Press.

Superfluous

London, Apr. 8. Ghavam-as-Sultaneh, Iranian Prime Minister, has stated that the Russo-Iranian agreement and

German Appeal On Ruhr

Berlin, Apr. 7. An appeal to the Allied occupying powers to secure an immediate settlement in favour of Germany on the question of the Ruhr and Rhineland will be published tomorrow by all four German anti-Fascist parties.

They will ask members of the Allied Control Council for a settlement along the lines of the Potsdam Declaration which declared that Germany must be treated as an economic unit. They will assert that the peace of Europe and the carrying out of reparations cannot be guaranteed unless the Ruhr continues to be an integral part of Germany.

France was not a signatory of the Potsdam Declaration and has not accepted all its points. — Reuters.

Huge Cost Of Policy Of Decentralisation

Berlin, April 8. The continued decentralization rule of Germany by the Allies is likely to cost American tax-payers \$200,000,000.

Selling The Army

Washington, April 8. Secretary of War Robert Patterson and army chief of staff General Dwight Eisenhower are reported to be outlining a revision of the army procedure to reduce "C-1" troops and make army enlistment more attractive.

The announcement that the army air forces contemplate relieving enlisted men of potato peeling and other kitchen police duty is the latest of a series of official actions.

By one new order, army officers and men will wear the same uniforms except for the identifying insignia.

A group of civilian lawyers will start today on an army courts martial procedure with a view toward checking if military justice is more severe with enlisted men than with officers. — Associated Press.

NO COMPROMISE

New Delhi, April 8. M. A. Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, yesterday said there can be no compromise on the establishment of a separate Moslem state in India.

Jinnah spoke before delegates to the India-wide party conference but it was suggested the words were also intended for the British Cabinet Mission now in New Delhi to confer with Indian leaders on granting Indian independence. Congress opposes the establishment of a separate Moslem state. — Associated Press.

WEDEMAYER IN U.S.

San Francisco, Apr. 8. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer arrived at Hamilton Field yesterday from the Orient en route to Omaha, Nebraska, for a minor operation. Wedemeyer told newsmen the Japanese repatriation programme in China was "progressing splendidly." He plans to visit Washington before returning to China. — Associated Press.

Reaction To Truman's Speech

London, April 8. The world reaction to President Truman's Army Day speech in Chicago, as indicated by dispatches received here, varied from praise to assertions in the "New York Herald Tribune" leaders on granting Indian independence Congress opposes the establishment of a separate Moslem state. — Associated Press.

The President's speech was the leading story in most of London's Sunday newspapers, and was described by the "Sunday Times" as "the most concrete and powerful pronouncement on foreign affairs which he has made since taking office."

The "Sunday Chronicle" said that the speech indicated that the President was "proving able to fulfil the role that was attempted after the last war by President Wilson."

The "New York Herald Tribune", adding to its editorial charge of vagueness, said that the President "asks the undertaking of American purposes but does not say how these purposes are to be achieved. All that emerged from the President's speech," said the newspaper, "was an image of a strong United States stumbling uncertainly toward half-glanced goals." — Associated Press.

London, Apr. 8. The Czechoslovak Government has approved the text of the agreement reached with Hungary on the exchange of populations, according to a broadcast from Moscow tonight. — Reuters.

Rhine Ferry Disaster

London, Apr. 8. At least 18 are known to have died when a ferry carrying 80 passengers capsized on the Rhine river between Gelsenkirchen and Buer today, the British News Service in Germany reported tonight. — Reuters.

A.P. Chief's Attack On Monopolies

New York, Apr. 8. Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, said today that expansion of the Associated Press Service on a global scale in 1945 "contributed in the spread of the doctrine of a free press to all peoples hungry for unbiased information."

In his annual report to member newspapers, Cooper said the year was "twelve months of extraordinary news and picture coverage of widespread extension of the A.P. service to almost every quarter of the globe. He reported that the A.P. service was received last year by 2,604 newspapers and radio stations, more than double the 1,293 figures of 1933."

The Associated Press international services were received last year by over 30 daily newspapers and radio stations in 20 countries of the eastern hemisphere. The services included such to the Philippines, China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, the Malay States and India.

Cooper said that although war-ravaged communications are being rebuilt slowly, there are no reassuring evidence that the governments of the world yet will be willing to recognise that communications should not just be an instrument for government information.

"Quite to the contrary, it appears that in various countries administrations and government monopolies are not disposed to surrender any of what they regard as sovereign prerogatives but which actually are used to restrict the flow of intelligence." — Associated Press.

DISORDERS IN ITALY

Rome, Apr. 8. Press dispatches report that carabinieri have established order in Carimola where three were killed and 16 injured in fighting on Saturday between communists and Qualignuisti (common-man party supporters).

The correspondent of the independent newspaper "Il Tempo" reported that, Tommy-guns and grenades were used besides rifles and pistols. His despatch said that bullets hit a car carrying the head of the Italian Labour Confederation and the town Mayor who are both Communists. — Associated Press.

U.S. PLANES FOR TURKEY

New York, Apr. 8. Three DC-3 planes left here yesterday for Ankara for delivery to Turkish Airways. The planes, with the star and crescent on their stabilizers, were equipped with special gasoline tanks boosting their capacity from 800 to 1,100 gallons each. They were manned by Transcontinental and Western Airlines crews. — Associated Press.

Washington, Apr. 7. Diplomats who decline permission to use their names say that the United States has asked Mexico for its views on the designation of Walter Thurston to succeed George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Mexico City. Thurston is now Ambassador to Bolivia. Messersmith has been approved by Argentina as the next American envoy there. — Associated Press.

FLEXIBILITY AND PRUDENCE

Paris, Apr. 8. Flexibility and prudence, rather than grandeur, should be the guiding policy, the former Premier, Edouard Herriot, told a Radical Socialist Party conference at Lyons today.

"Are we at peace, or at war?" he asked. "How can we feel apprehensive as incidents multiply and conflict looms ahead? I had the good fortune when I carried heavy responsibilities of practicing a policy of friendship for Russia and Britain. I remain faithful to this conception. In any case, our prestige depends not on a useless and vain display, but on efforts we can make to rebuild France." — Reuters.

DAIRY FARM SPECIALS

OUR OWN FARM FED PORK.

Legs pork (whole)	\$2.70 per lb.
Legs pork fillet end	2.80 "
Legs pork knuckle end	2.60 "
Shoulder pork	2.50 "
Shoulder rolled boneless	2.80 "
Loin in piece	2.80 "
Chops, trimmed	3.00 "
Bellies	2.20 "
Lean Pork	3.60 "
Pigs' heads (whole)	1.00 "
Pigs' hock foot	1.00 "
Pigs' liver	3.60 "
Pigs' tongue	1.50 each
Pigs' heart	.80 "
Pigs' kidney	.30 "

Cooked Meats

FRESH MADE DAILY

Bologna, Frankfurters, Liver, Brawn, Pork and Beef Sausages.

ALSO

Ham (whole)	\$4.40 per lb.	Cooked Ham	\$6.00 per lb.
Back bacon	4.30 "	Smoked bacon	3.20 per lb.
Pressed beef	2.40 "		

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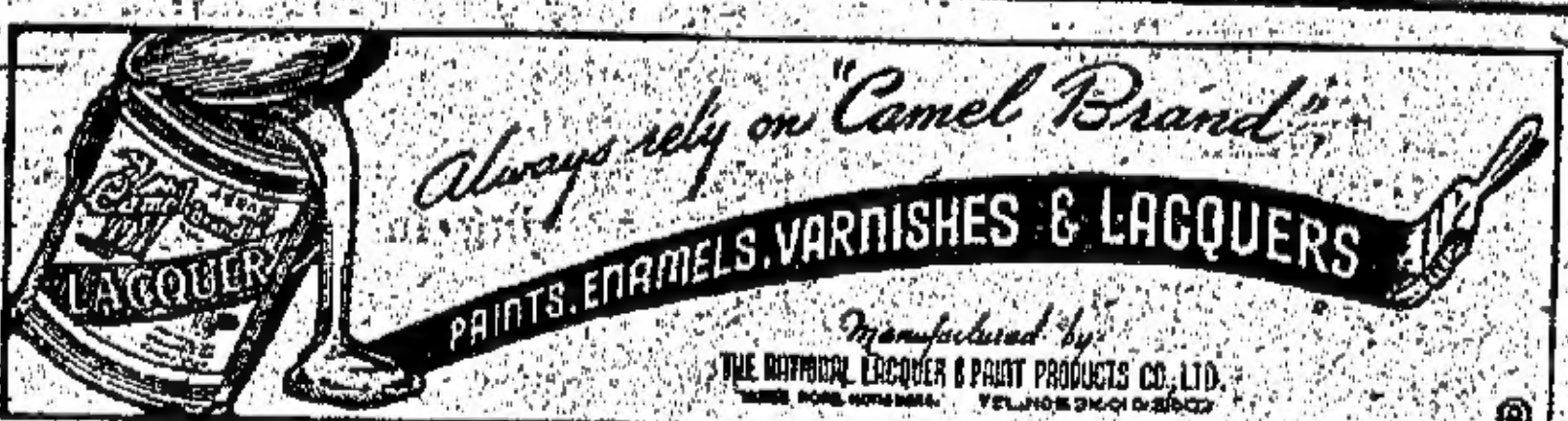
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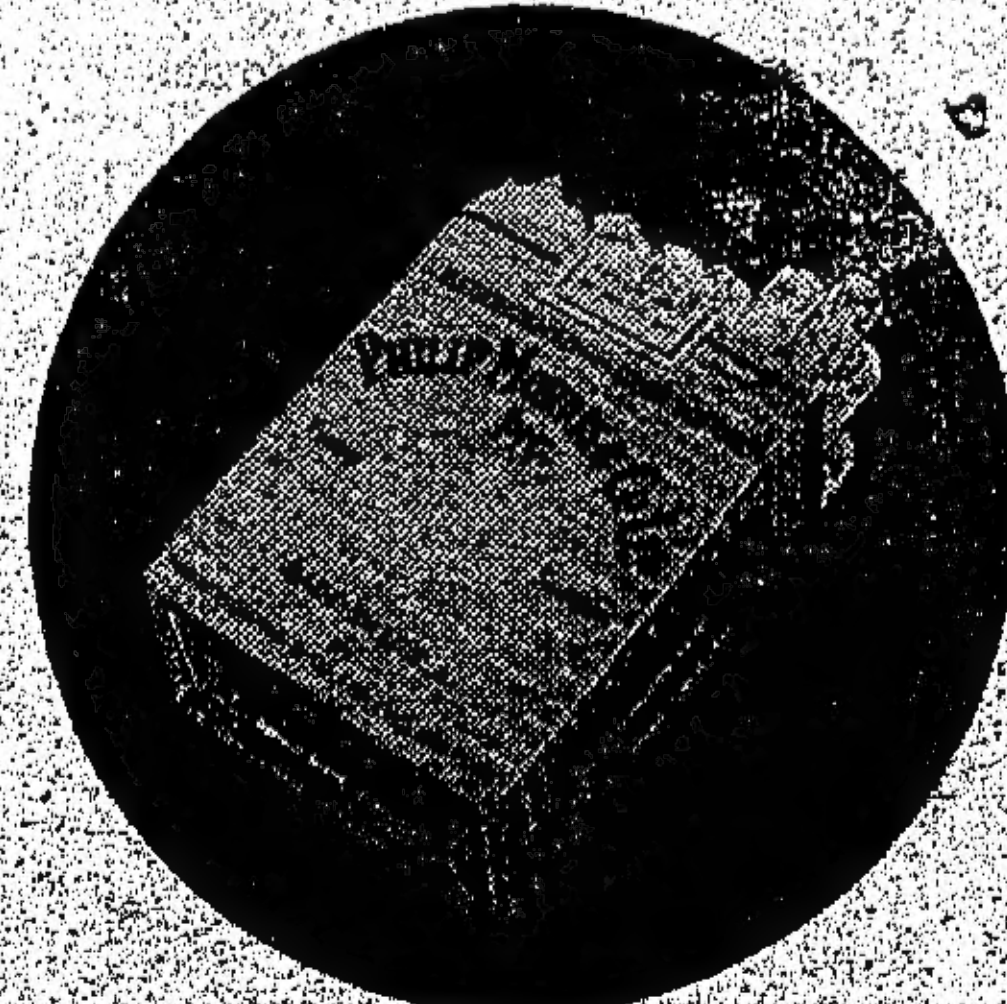
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NOTICE

Services for the Pesca Holiday will be held in the "Oval Lawn" Synagogue, 70, Robinson Road, on Monday, 16th inst., Tuesday, 16th inst., Sunday, 21st inst. and Monday, 22nd inst., at 6 p.m.

Seder dinners will be held at the Jewish Recreation Club, 2, Castle Steps, on Monday, 16th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst., after the Synagogue Service.

All Jewish members of the Allied Forces are cordially invited. Will all those who wish to come please notify P.O. Box 718, before Friday, 12th inst.

KOWLOON AUCTION HOUSE,

(Auctioneers, etc.)
No. 504, Nathan Rd. (1st Fl.),
Kowloon.
Tel. 56125.

LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,
the 9th APRIL, 1946
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of The Custodian K 1 Godown, Ma Tau Wai Road, Kowloon (behind Hong Kong Rubber Factory):

65 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
comprising:

Cement, Iron Rods, Cotton Waste, Steel Wire, Rope-nets and Slings, Machine Parts, Tin Sheets, Iron Plates, Paraffin, Shovels, Chinese Paper, Bakes and Hoas etc.

The above premises will be open to inspection on the 6th April, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and on the 8th April, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS
Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
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A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10.30 a.m.,

on WEDNESDAY,
the 10th April, 1946,
at the premises of,

**THE KUNG ON GODOWN,
WEST POINT, HONG KONG,
66 LOTS OF**

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
comprising:—

Mat Bags,
Taiwan Straw Bags,
Straw Rope,
Grass Twine,
Old Gunny Bags,
Bamboo Cane,
Empty Oil Drums,
Rags,
Chinese Medicine,
Joss Stick Powder,
Medicine Bottles,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 8th and 9th April, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. de Sousa,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, April 8, 1946.

BANISHEE RETURNS

He Tim, unemployed, was charged before Mr. A. de Arcelli at the Summary Military Court yesterday with larceny of two pairs of trousers and a vest from No. 103, Robinson Road, on Sunday morning.

Accused was also charged with returning to the colony after being banished for life.

A total sentence of two years' hard labour was imposed.

"Third Degree Not A Part Of Jap. Law"

THIRD-DEGREE METHODS SUCH AS THE WATER-TORTURE DID NOT FORM A PART OF JAPANESE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE KOWLOON DISTRICT GENDARMERIE STATED IN REPLY TO A QUESTION FROM COUNSEL AT THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

MAJOR HIRAO YOSHIO STATED: "WE HAVE NO SUCH LAWS IN THE GENDARMERIE AS THE WATER-TORTURE." ASKED IF IT WAS NOT A PART OF JAPANESE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE THAT A CONFESSION HAD TO BE OBTAINED FROM A SUSPECT BEFORE HE FACED A MILITARY TRIBUNAL, WITNESS REPLIED THAT A CONFESSION WAS NOT NECESSARY.

Before the questions were put to witness by Mr. Le, Mr. M. A. da Silva, who is conducting the prosecution, asked that witness be cautioned with regard to his right, if he did not wish to, not to reply to these questions, as he was being held at Stanley as a war criminal suspect.

Members of the Court are Mr. Le d'Almeida e Castro (President), Major J. E. Kite and Major C. F. Miles. Mr. da Silva is conducting the prosecution, while Accused is being defended by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan. Laura Maria Yvanovich, of 17, Soares Avenue, Homuntin, said she first met Wong in July or August, 1943, when she was introduced to him on a Star ferry. He inquired if her father were P. A. Yvanovich and she said he knew, she asked him how he knew. "It is my business to know. You'll be hearing from me shortly," she alleged Wong replied.

"A week later Wong came to our house when my father, mother and brother were there with me," she continued. "Wong said he was supposed to arrest my father, but as he had been introduced to me he would only submit a report. He said a spy ring was active in Hong Kong and he wanted to know if my father knew who was connected with it, particularly Portuguese, as he was out to break it up."

"In a family photograph in the dining room Wong noticed my brother-in-law, Bertie Gosano. He told us to warn Bertie to be careful. Bertie was then in Macao working for the British Consulate. Wong said that if they wanted any more from Macao all they had to do was to go and get them. He quoted the case of the steamer Sai On. At first he said he had nothing to do with that case, but later he contradicted himself by saying: 'The officer in charge reached for a telephone. We told him to drop it. He refused and we had to let him have it.'

Bertie Gosano was staying with us just before he left for Macao at the end of 1942. A month after he left two Japanese and a Chinese came to the house looking for him."

Always Polite
Miss Yvanovich said her father was arrested on January 12, 1944. A month later she met Wong who told her that her father was well and asked her why her father had made trips to Macao the year before. She told him it was for business reasons in connection with John D. Hutchinson & Co.

"I have not seen my father since his arrest," she concluded. Mr. Kwan: When Wong visited you was he warning your father in a roundabout way of his forthcoming arrest?—Yes.

Was it Wong's intention that he wanted him to escape?—No. I put it to you that Wong did not say he was out to break the spy ring in Hong Kong?—He did.

Mr. Silva: Was Wong beautifully polite during his meetings?—He was always very polite. He never raised his voice?—No.

Guilherme Antonio Yvanovich, brother of the last witness, said that during the occupation he worked as assistant to his father with the Portuguese Residents' Association.

"When Wong came to the house in 1943 he asked my father what he had to do with Mr. Soares, of the Hong Kong Bank who was then in Macao," said Yvanovich. Wong said he was an American citizen and had had nothing to do with the Japanese before the war, but since the war he had torn up his papers as it was a war between the yellow and white races. He said he hated Americans."

List Of Portuguese
A fortnight after my father's arrest Wong sent for me to visit him at 6, Peace Avenue, Homuntin. I was then controller of that district. Wong was there with a Japanese and asked me for a list of Portuguese residents of Kowloon. He took me to the Nathan Hotel where I typed out a list."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kwan, Yvanovich insisted that Wong had said about the yellow and white races was true.

Did Wong say: "I did not like to live in America"?—He did say that.

Sheik Kasim Khan, of 316, Homuntin Road, said that before the war he was employed by Hong Kong Electric and after the occupation continued there until January 11, 1944, when he and 30 employees were arrested by Japanese gendarmes. He was taken to Stanley Prison and in February was in the hospital when he saw P. A. Yvanovich with his head bandaged. In March he saw Yvanovich carried out on a stretcher down.

Eduardo d'Almeida Remedes, of 6, Peace Avenue, told the Court that on October 4, 1945, he was acting as an interpreter for 44 Commandos. On that day he accompanied Capt. Lee, police officers and Commandos to 795, Nathan Road, where he inquired for Wong. He was told he had left two days previously.

Found Hiding
"We searched the house," he said. "and found Wong hidden in a room under firewood and dry grass. He was trembling and appeared very frightened."

Axel Napoleon Olsen, of 6 Village Road, now employed by N.A.A.F.F. Kowloon, said he first met Wong in October, 1944, in G. J. Grover's office, Windsor House.

"During the time I know Wong," said Olsen, "he was always boastful and arrogant and inspired great fear among everyone who knew him."

"I was twice arrested. I was released the first time from Happy Valley in February, 1945. (Continued on Page 5)

Money Mart

Chinese national currency was quiet yesterday, having weakened over the week-end. Opening rates were HK\$2.51 to CN\$1,000 for futures and \$2.52 for spot. In the afternoon rates improved and closed at \$2.55 and \$2.57 respectively.

Gold also weakened over the week-end but more than made up for lost ground yesterday when from the opening rate of \$416 per tael, it climbed to \$429 at the close.

Most phenomenal of all, however, was the record jump in the rate of the dollar Military Yen. These notes were quoted at \$2.50 to MY\$1,000 on Saturday last, having already risen over 100 per cent since the duress notes decision. Yesterday it skyrocketed to \$4 per MY\$1,000. Reason given is demand from Macao where it is said that buyers were paying \$5.50 Macao money for MY\$1,000.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.57 for big notes and \$4.50 for small. English Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$16.80 and \$12.50 respectively.

NEW H.K. STAMPS

During the Japanese occupation a large number of postage stamps of certain denominations and colours disappeared from the Post Office.

As a precaution against these stamps being left in the hands of unauthorized persons, it has been decided by the Administration to make a new issue in substitution. These new stamps are on sale at the Post Office today, and they replace those of the denominations and colours as set out in Proclamation No. 32 of the Hong Kong Gazette.

For stealing 30 tins of dye and five coils of guy ropes from Kowloon Naval Yard on April 6, Tai Hung, coolie, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Inspector Askew said that a member of the R.N.Y. Police was accused, claiming to be given for his work, of having stolen down before such a valuable good of art, and in possession of the temple of Trinitaria Square. They knew because they cannot see their undeveloped sense of appreciation. It is too weak and no match for the substitute sense.

Colonel G. E. Strickland, head of the Civil Affairs-Legal Branch, was admitted to hospital yesterday suffering from fever.

Assault Case

A 21-year-old girl, Marie Marr, a dance hostess, was complainant in an assault case before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday morning, when a tricycle driver Ng Tak was charged with the offence.

Accused pleaded not guilty and said that he only asked for the fare from the complainant.

Marie Marr in evidence said that she hired the accused's tricycle from Percival Street to the Cafe Wiseman about 7 p.m. on Sunday. After leaving Cafe Wiseman she went back to the Lee Theatre. On arrival at the theatre at 9 p.m. she gave the accused \$4 for the fare, which he refused to accept. After an argument, accused pushed her.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. She gave sentence of the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

GEHRING CASE

Charles Alfred Gehring, who is charged with three over-acts of treason, appeared on remand before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday morning.

Mr. Blake, for the defence, asked for an early hearing and added that accused had been in custody for nearly two months.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Mr. M. A. Silva and Mr. R. S. Smith are for the prosecution.

STANLEY SMITH HERE

Mr. Stanley Smith, First Secretary of the British Embassy in China, returned here yesterday by air from Chungking via Shanghai.

Mr. Smith, until recently representative of the British Ministry of Information in China, went to Chungking to arrange the handing over of the British Press Attache's Office to Mr. Colin Mac Donald, newly appointed Press Attache, who arrived in Hong Kong from England a few days ago.

Readers' Letters

Colour Bar

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform the general public whether any action has yet been taken against the Authority who was reported to have barred a negro seaman from taking passage home. This matter has been the topic of the town for the last several days and the people of opinion seem to be in full agreement that the person responsible for the disgraceful act of discriminating should not be allowed to continue office.

It has now been disclosed to us that the coloured seaman is in no way illiterate—he had been in British ships during the war, one younger brother was killed in the Burma campaign and a sister in the Red Cross. Being a South African Jan Smuts will not be overjoyed when he receives a copy of this letter by Airmail.

In the meantime, those adverse to coloured people should not make it their habit to domicile here or in any part of Africa, India or China.

A YELLOW MAN.

Sir,—Re the letter of C. R. Williams, Picasso is a French painter. He paints pictures that could easily be credited to a school child of five or six years of age, and calls it surrealism. At an exhibition of Picasso's work at London in January I spoke to several artists who looked upon the painting as a huge blot upon the name of painting.

The subject stupid and the ideas silly. Art has gained nothing by these paintings, Picasso has gained wide publicity and profits from programmes sold at exorbitant prices.

R. BERRILL.

Pro And Con

Sir,—Being rather sensitive to any veiled attack on Picasso, I think I sense more than a simple question in Mr. Williams's letter. Be it right or wrong I take the opportunity to assess the public of the world who seek to assess Picasso. I divide them into four sections.

(1) They are the majority of the public and who are not genuinely interested in art, but being pretentious, double in raising at pictures hung in gilt frames in gloomy galleries. A picture that is literal in subject, photographic in detail requiring no effort to associate with "the real thing," they value by the opinions of experts. Rembrandt is a genius, they are told. (Knew not this!)

Thousands of pounds are given for his work, as they must bow down before such a valuable good of art, and in possession of the temple of Trinitaria Square. They know because they cannot see their undeveloped sense of appreciation. It is too weak and no match for the substitute sense.

(2) These are those who have learnt to rely on their own judgment until they possess a superior aesthetic taste, an innate power of assessment. Ideally they look at each painting as a separate expression of the painter's mind and brush. No periods or difficulties. Just straightforward visual sensation. The members of this section derive great pleasure from works of genius whether they are primitive, Greek, Renaissance or post-impressionistic. Genius is their study, the expression of the human in a world of his creation. In appreciating Picasso, they realize that every man is a victim of his environment. He can succumb to it or overcome it. Picasso finds the liberal world too much for him, and in possession of the power to create his own world he transposes it on the canvas. That is what they see, and what matters to them is that they are glimpsing at the creation of a genius.

(3) A MEMBER OF SECTION FOUR.

"The Bank."

Sir,—Picasso's art is bunk.

"Stars In Battle Dress"

The first company of the "Stars in Battle Dress" has arrived in the Colony from Singapore by the H.T. "Escanlon". It comprises three WTS girls and six men, all Army personnel, and they will begin their three-week tour here on Wednesday with a tour of the outlying camps.

The troupe is the first of its kind to come out to the Far East, and others will follow. The present company has had a successful season in Singapore, and on the voyage to Hong Kong it presented three shows on board. Highlight of their season here is the revue "May We Come In", and men of the local Forces can look forward to a period of first-class entertainment.

STOLE R.A.F. FILMS

Three Chinese who stole three reels of cinematograph films from an R.A.F. truck, outside the N.A.A.F.F. Kowloon Club, on April 6 received a sentence of six weeks' hard labour each from Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Prosecution was in the charge of Inspector Askew.

The films were stolen in the morning and accused were arrested in the afternoon by Chinese detectives. A juvenile who was also charged with the larceny had to be sent to hospital to have his age ascertained before sentence.

PICKPOCKET NABBED

A pickpocket who was caught in the act by his victim was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Inspector Askew told the Court that on April 6, a Chinese, Chung Ying, felt a hand in his pocket while boarding the Star Ferry from Hong Kong. He caught the accused. The sum of \$80 was taken and accused said that he had thrown it away when caught.

A stall master, Chan Shi Ki, who sold a catty of slab sugar for \$1.60 and a catty of brown sugar for \$2.00, was fined \$50 by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. For not displaying the prices of the sugar, he was fined \$25. Inspector Andrews prosecuted.

Accused Recognised In Court

THE COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE TREASON CASE IN WHICH LAI KIT, A FORMER KOWLOON BUS CONDUCTOR, IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS, REACHED THE CONCLUDING STAGES YESTERDAY AND BUT FOR THE INABILITY TO ATTEND OF CAPT. YAMACUCHI, THE LAST WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION, WOULD HAVE CONCLUDED. THE CASE IS BEING HEARD BY MR C. Y. KWAN, AND MR. R. S. SMITH, ASSISTED BY S. I. BRADLEY, IS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Francis Wut Po-kan, Police Sub-Inspector, in evidence said that he was in Court last Friday during the trial of the accused. There he recognised him, and had come forward to give evidence.

In 1941, he was living in Kowloon, and used to travel on the bus and Star Ferry daily. Accused was then a bus conductor. On Dec. 11, 1941, he was standing on the verandah when he saw a Kowloon motor bus stop at the door of the Sing Lee Rice Shop. He saw the accused with ten other Chinese alight from the bus and go into the shop. There he saw six sacks of rice being taken out and put into the bus. He saw the accused tried to open a safe inside the shop with a hammer. As accused failed to open it he (accused) ordered several men from the party to remove the safe to the bus.

Sgt. Kawamobu Yui said that in December 1941 he was a member of the attacking forces. During the occupation of the Colony he was working under the Eastern Gendarmierie. He was attached to the Administrative Department of the Japanese Army. He knew Yashimoto who was working with him. Yashimoto's rank was third Sergeant Major, working with the Tokko Department, Headquarters. It was concerned with political affairs.

Yashimoto was a non-commissioned officer of the Tokko Department of the Gendarmierie. He had people working for him, but he (witness) did not know whom or of what nationalities they were.

Mr. Smith: What section was George Wong working for? That I do not know, all I knew was that he was working under Yashimoto.

D'd Sgt. Moriyama also work under Yashimoto?—Moriyama only worked with Yashimoto, but not under him.

You mean to say that a sergeant-major cannot give an order to a sergeant?—He cannot give an order if the sergeant is not working under him.

Witness continued by saying that he heard that Lai Kit was living with George Wong, but he was not sure. He did not know what Lai was doing before February 1945, but he did know that he was working under Moriyan after February. Lai Kit was not actually one of the personnel of the Japanese Gendarmierie, and he was only working under Sergeant Moriyan.

"Suicide" Action
Mrs. Kong Tam-sui said that in June 1944 two men visited her house and arrested her husband. On June 20 another two persons visited her house again. She had not seen these persons before. One told her he was Lai Kit and introduced the other woman as Mrs. Wong. She did not know what they wanted. Lai Kit was the accused.

He visited her house many times after that. She had requested him to try and obtain her husband's release. He told her that he did not make the arrest. He discussed with her about her husband and the children. He once told her that her husband was a clever and wise man and should not have assisted the British and the Americans. He told her that her action was "suicide" and that she had a large family. He urged her to tell the truth and say what she knew of William Chan. She told him that she did not know William Chan.

Lai Kit last came to her house in July, 1944, a month after her husband's arrest. He came very often and every time he came he partook of something. Lai Kit always took his coat off when he came to the house and thus she was able to see that he had a gun and a pair of handcuffs.

Inspector's Evidence
Wong Lau said that he was a Detective-Inspector of the Hong Kong Police Force. He was in Hong Kong at the time of surrender in 1941. He remained at his post to keep order. He continued as a police officer till November, 1942, when he left as the result of pretended sickness. During the eight months he visited the police stations occasionally for a few minutes.

After his dismissal the Japanese offered him another job but he declined on the plea of old age and ill-health. In fact he was strong enough to carry on. He was later arrested and questioned if he knew of any persons connected with political affairs. He said that he did not know. He was put up for identification but did not know whether he was the person who was to be identified. He was released the same evening. After his release he did nothing until March 31, 1944, when he went to Macao on a permit after four unsuccessful attempts to obtain one.

In reply to Mr. Smith witness said that it was true that he was dismissed by the Japanese, had been arrested and had no influence with the Japanese and that yet he was finally able to obtain a leaving certificate for Macao.

From his experience he could say that had he continued with the Japanese it would have been easier for him to obtain a permit to leave the colony to say go to the country for a visit.

Seamen's Nioco
Yeung Ming, seaman, said he was born in Hong Kong and was at present residing at No. 511, Nathan Road. During the occupation, he lived at the above address.

He knew Lai Kit, who worked for the Gendarmierie during the occupation. He knew he (Lai Kit) was working as a secret agent for a Japanese whom he knew was Shum Shan (Moriyama). He identified accused in Court as the Lai Kit he was talking about.

After this witness Mr. Smith told the Court that he regretted that his last witness, Capt. Yamaguchi, was not available as he was engaged in the George Wong case at the Supreme Court.

In adding for an adjournment Mr. Smith said that any date the Court fixed would suit him.

Mr. Kwan adjourned the case till Saturday at 10 a.m.

HIT AND RUN
A military lorry driven by an Indian soldier knocked a Chinese down in Nathan Road, near the Alhambra Theatre, at 5 p.m. yesterday and carried off without stopping. The driver has not yet made any report to the police. The man he knocked down was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where his condition is pronounced fatal.

A 31-year-old merchant, Hau Kau, was fined \$500, or three months' hard labour, by Mr. A. de Arcelli at the Summary Military Court yesterday for attempting to export nine bags of flour weighing 1,000 pounds, at the Tai Hing Wharf, Chuenpa Road, West of Sunday.

REMEMBRANCE

Crown Witness Says Doesn't Remember

Civil War Fear Revives

Chungking, April 8. With Soviet troops reported planning to leave Manchuria by the end of this month, the increasingly critical deadlock between the Central Government and Chinese Communists over the re-occupation of the North-eastern Provinces is now arousing widely-voiced fears of renewed civil war.

The Chungking authorities are determined to reoccupy the whole of Manchuria. The Chinese Communists, on the other hand, show no signs of yielding in their demands for Chungking's recognition of their "Democratic Army" and "Popular Administration" in Manchuria.

The statement by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that the Government would never recognize these bodies has been answered by the Communist leader, General Chou En-lai, with the warning that war or peace in Manchuria and China depended on a solution of the Manchurian issue.—Reuter.

Mme. Butterfly In Her Bed

Ageing 61-year-old Madame Tamaki Miura will sing her famous role of Madame Butterfly from her hospital bed, possibly for the last time, Kyodo reports.

Attendants at the hospital said that Madame Miura has been weakening steadily ever since she was taken ill after her last public appearance at Hikida Hall on March 21, and has already lost half her former weight.

They said that in spite of her weakening body, Madame Miura rehearses daily if she can the role of Madame Butterfly, in which she achieved fame. She sang the role throughout Europe and America in the early days of her youth.—Associated Press.

Canton, Apr. 8. The Canton City Health Department picked up 810 corpses in the streets during March, the largest number in any month since the liberation. Fertilizer, added to the bodies, is given as the cause of the heavy mortality rate.—From Our Correspondent.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Tuesday, 9th April.			
Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Fook Cheung	9.00 a.m.	
Shanghai & Tientsin	Henyang	10.00 a.m.	
Straits	Acacius	1.00 p.m.	
Swatow	Jin Shus No. 8	3.00 p.m.	
Straits & Bangkok	Hermela	3.15 p.m.	
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	3.30 p.m.	(Reg.)
Konamoon	Fook Hoi	4.00 p.m.	
Canton	By Train	4.00 p.m.	
Wednesday, 10th April.			
Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	Sai On	9.30 a.m.	
Foochow	Tai Woo	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, & Bangkok & Saigon	By Air	1.45 p.m.	(Reg.)
		2.00 p.m.	(Ord.)
Australia via Sydney	Fort Beauharnais	3.30 p.m.	(Reg.)
		3.45 p.m.	(Ord.)
Canton	Fatahan	4.00 p.m.	
Thursday, 11th April.			
Wuchow (Kwongai Province)	Wing Sing	3.0 p.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	3.15 p.m.	(Reg.)
		3.30 p.m.	(Ord.)
Friday, 12th April.			
Hoihow	Artemis	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, & Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.	(Reg.)
		2.00 p.m.	(Ord.)
Saturday, 13th April.			
Haiphong via Macao	Masbate	10.00 a.m.	
Swatow	Lakang	10.30 a.m.	
Manila P.I.	Marine Leopard	10.00 a.m.	
Swatow	Fukim	9.00 p.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa	H.M.S. Speaker	9.00 p.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	3.15 p.m.	(Reg.)
		3.30 p.m.	(Ord.)
Shanghai	Mongolia	4.00 p.m.	
Monday, 15th April.			
Saloon	Promiss	10.00 a.m.	
Straits	Kwelyang	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, & Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.	(Reg.)
		2.00 p.m.	(Ord.)
Tuesday, 16th April.			
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	President Grant	17.4 (Reg.)	9.30 a.m.
		17.4 (Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, & Rangoon & Saigon	By Air	17.4 (Reg.)	9.00 p.m.
		18.4 (Ord.)	10.00 a.m.

FOLLOWING 10 HEARINGS OF 35 WITNESSES, INCLUDING FOUR JAPANESE SOLDIERS, THE CROWN'S CASE AGAINST 15 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES ON LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25, 1945, CAME TO AN END YESTERDAY AFTER THE PROSECUTING OFFICER READ OUT 15 WRITTEN STATEMENTS MADE BY THE RESPECTIVE DEFENDENTS IN ANSWER TO THE CHARGE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENDING OFFICER, THE COURT GRANTED A 48-HOUR ADJOURNMENT IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE DEFENCE TO PREPARE THE OPENING OF ITS CASE.

Accused are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, W.O. Yanagizawa Sadao, S.M. Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Riechi, Sgt. Sato Yoshio, Sgt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Gisaaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J. A. G. in India); Major M. I. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal), H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defending Officer Lieut. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Captain Moti Singh, Jodhpur Regiment.

O.C.'s Statement

In his written statement Kishi Yasuo, Commander of a unit known as the Kishi Company stationed on Lantau Island, said that he was away from the island when his company was attacked by Chinese Communists on August 19. On returning to the island about three hours after the attack, he was informed by Warrant Officer Yanagizawa Sadao that the latter had recognised practically all the 50 Communists who made the attack on the hillside about 200 metres behind the Company barracks and in the Tsang Hoi Village and that the latter had brought them back with him.

Continuing, his statement said in part: "Of those who were brought up to the Company, women, children and other identified persons were released on the following night. "For the purpose of investigation and in order to prevent further attacks against us the remainder, numbering about 20, who were suspected to be Communist guerrillas, were not released until our Company left for Tsun Wan. We gave permission for food to be supplied to them from outside and to those who were given nothing

in this way we gave what food we could.

Arms Found

"As regards the beatings of villagers I did give two blows to Tsang Sam Lee and Lam Fook respectively during my investigation and, if my memory serves me well, I also gave some 10 blows to another person when he said he had never seen Communist guerrillas. But apart from these cases I have never beaten any of the natives and I have never used torture during my investigation.

"Tsang Sam Lee, who was the chairman of the Republic Safety Association of Mui Or, and Lam Fook who was the headman of the village, were all considered to have taken part in the attack on our Company that day. Besides this, the blood-stained shirt of a Japanese soldier was discovered in their village, Ngow Koo Long.

"After the attack we found and seized two rifles, one hunting gun and 65 cartridges in Tsang Sam Lee's house.

"Considering all these facts and in accordance with the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Shimakata Unit (Kishi's superior) I passed sentence of death on Tsang Sam Lee and Lam Fook. Thus we did not kill the villagers in retaliation for the Communist raid but merely killed the guerrillas in self-defence.

Seven Killed

"I myself saw six Communist guerrillas killed and besides these a corpse was found in the village of Ngow Koo Long. Therefore, I estimate that altogether seven were killed by us."

Concluding his statement, Kishi Yasuo said "We killed Communist guerrillas because we

Moscow: "No" Strikes Outlawed

Moscow, Apr. 8. The Soviet Command has rejected the request of the Chinese Government for delaying the Red Army's total evacuation of Manchuria, due to be completed by April 30, according to the Soviet News Agency correspondent in Chungking.

General Tung Yan-ping, head of the Chinese Military Mission in Chungking on behalf of the Chungking authorities, asked that small garrisons of Soviet troops be left in various Manchurian towns until the entry of Chinese Government troops, which might arrive late, the Soviet agency stated.—Reuter.

were ordered by our Commander, Shimakata, to maintain a state of defence and security and to fight resolutely in self-defence if attacked, since we were responsible for defence until the landing of Allied forces."

Second accused, Matsumoto Chozaburo, in his written statement admitted killing of two villagers. He said that he had to kill them because they, after confessing to being guerrillas, tried to escape from Japanese custody into the village where the Communists had fled after the attack.

As regards other defendants' statements, some denied any knowledge of the killing and torture while others said they were instructed to do so by their Commander, Kishi Yasuo. Before presenting the statements, Capt. Reilly, prosecuting, called two more Japanese witnesses to testify for the Crown. They were Pte. Yamamoto Ichitaro and Pte. Koshikawa Jirokichi.

Witness Doesn't Remember

In evidence, Koshiyama Jirokichi said that he saw his Commander, Kishi Yasuo, kill a suspected Communist guerrilla but he did not remember whether any other Japanese were with Kishi Yasuo when the execution took place.

Witness said he was about 20 metres away from the place of execution and there were also a number of villagers under arrest at the barracks, suspected of having taken part in the attack.

As the witness refused to say who were with Kishi Yasuo when the execution took place, Capt. Reilly demanded that witness be treated as hostile by the Court due to the fact that he had previously made a sworn statement in which he mentioned

Strikes Outlawed

Shanghai, April 8. The critical strike situation gripping this city promised top priority attention by the Chinese Government.

The Government has announced a plan of outlawing strikes and lockouts in Shanghai. It will form an all-powerful Labour Dispute Arbitration Board to forcibly put its decisions into effect. Announcement of this was made by Kuo Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Welfare of the National Government, who arrived in Shanghai on the summons of Premier T. V. Siang.

Kuo also said the Government was seriously concerned over the lawlessness and irresponsibility of some Shanghai labour groups who on occasions forcibly occupied factories, damaged equipment and infringed on the personal liberties of their employees.

The strikes have paralyzed many business both foreign and Chinese in Shanghai over six days and are growing more numerous. Many foreign business houses are curtailing their activities as sharply as possible.—Associated Press.

VOLCANO ACTIVE

Tokyo, April 8. The Kyodo news agency reports that ashes continuing to fall from the crater on Sakurajima Island, off Kagoshima, since March 11 have destroyed 97½ acres of wheat and other crops, according to estimates from the Japanese agricultural association.

The afflicted areas range over a wide tract of land within a radius of 22 miles, with Kagoshima City as the centre of the radius. The damage to wheat in the whole prefecture of Kagoshima, due to falling ashes, is estimated at 80 per cent of the entire crop.—Associated Press.

ed names of other Japanese as being with Kishi at that time.

Considering the fact that the witness apparently lost his memory yesterday, the Court suggested that his sworn statement be submitted by the prosecution to the Court as evidence.

Since the defence had no objection, the statement was submitted and accepted by the Court.

The case will be resumed at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

"Third Degree Not A Part Of Jap. Law"

(Continued from Page 4)

A month later I met Wong in Grover's office. He showed me a certificate saying he was with the Special Political Branch of the Gendarmier under Yoshimoto. He said Yoshimoto was kind and considerate.

"Wong always boasted about Japanese prowess in warfare, saying they were invincible and would win the war. He always carried a revolver.

"Just before the surrender I met Wong and Yoshimoto who told him not to believe rumours of a surrender.

On May 3, 1945, Yoshimoto arrested me and took me to the Happy Valley Gendarmier by car. Wong was in the running board. I was later taken to Central Police Station where Wong interrogated me. He accused me of assisting the chief British spy in Hong Kong, Yoshimoto beat me, tortured me and hung me up three times before I was released a month later.

Accused In Cell

The next witness-called was Capt. Rudy Choy, an officer attached to the Special Branch who gave evidence of three identification parades held at Stanley Prison on Feb. 16, 17 and 26 this year at which witnesses were asked to pick out the accused.

Witness was asked by Mr. Kwan if he had been arrested by the Gendarmes sometime in May, 1945, and looked up at the Supreme Court for about a month. Witness replied in the affirmative and Mr. Kwan then asked him if he remembered the accused as then looked up in a cell—slightly opposite to that in which he was held. Witness again replied "In the affirmative."

Mr. Silva: I believe at that time you were somewhat dazed?

Yes.

You were being tortured every day?—Yes.

Can you remember how long, accused was in that cell?—As far as I remember, it was not more than three days.

Accused's Statement

The next witness called was "Fung Yu-tong," an interpreter attached to the Detective Office at Central Police Station, who testified to having at 11.15 a.m. on Feb. 19 read and explained the charge of high treason to the accused.

After accused had been cautioned, witness said, he elected to make a statement which was read over to him and which he read over himself once more and stated to be correct.

The statement was: "There are some cases such as these. I did not assist so much. I did not voluntarily join the Gendarmier. I will say more when I come to Court."

Following the last witness, Major Hirao Yoshio was recalled for cross-examination at the request of Mr. Hin-shing Lo.

Special Laws

Major Hirao said that British law was not used by the Japanese during the occupation of Hong Kong. Where the laws of Japan were not applicable to local conditions, special laws were enacted.

Mr. M.A. da Silva then cross-examined witness, and asked him if it was not true that the Japanese Governor's Orders of Feb. 20, 1945, stated in Section 8 that, with regard to civil court cases, the laws and customs of the occupied territory were applicable and that in criminal cases the military law of the Governor's Office was to apply. Witness replied that this was correct.

Exchange Rate

Following the recall of Major Hirao to the witness-stand and his cross-examination, another witness, Kwong Kam-chui (Mrs. Wong Fui) was recalled at the request of the defence counsel.

Mr. H. A. Kwan conducted the cross-examination.

Mr. Kwan: You said the other day you paid H.K.\$100,000 to accused's wife?—Yes.

And you had to change a sum of 50,000 military yen to raise this amount in Hong Kong notes?—Yes.

And the rate was two Hong Kong dollars to one yen?—Yes.

You told us also that you had 10,000 military yen at that time and that you sold your jewellery. How much money did you get by the sale of your jewellery?—A very small amount. Several hundred dollars in Hong Kong currency.

The rest of the money you had to borrow from your friends. May I have their names?—I borrowed some money from Ho Ping.

In Shanghai Street

How much did you borrow from him?—A little over 25,000 military yen.

Now with the 10,000 yen you had at the time and this sum I added about 35,000 yen. What about the other 10,000 or 15,000 yen. How did you raise that?—I cannot remember now what sources I got the rest of the money from, but I managed to gather together the amount demanded of me.

With these yen you went to the money-changer. What is the name of the money-changer?—The money-changer was in Shanghai Street, but I do not remember the name now.

That was the only money-changer you went to?—I went to several. Shui Kee of Shanghai Street was one of them.

I put it to you that the rate in July, 1944, was 2,500 yen to H.K.\$1,000—I paid 50,000 yen for 100,000 Hong Kong dollars.

Witness Sohs

I put it to you your husband was arrested at the junction of Shantung Street and Tung Choi Street. (Beginning to sob). I actually saw the accused lay hands on my husband.

When the witness had quietened down, Mr. da Silva asked her if it was not correct that at the time she was buying the Hong Kong notes she had to do it secretly as the transaction was subject to the death penalty on discovery by the Gendarmes.

Witness replied in the affirmative, following which the Court adjourned to the morning at 10 a.m.

BUTTER DISTRIBUTION

DOCKETS in respect of 5th issue were either chopped 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 30th March or 2nd April.

SIXTH issue will be made as follows:—

Dockets chopped 19th March on 11th April.

" " 21st " " 13th "

" " 23rd " " 16th "

" " 26th " " 18th "

" " 28th " " 20th "

" " 30th " " 23rd "

" " 2nd April on 26th April.

ONE TIN of Nestle's Condensed Milk AT 70 CENTS PER TIN will be issued with each half pound of butter distributed.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT

Holders of "chopped" applications for the last distribution of BEEF covering period 18th March to 3rd April, may now purchase further supplies at:—

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Applications chopped 18th March on 12th April.

" " 20th " " 15th "

" " 22nd " " 17th "

" " 25th " " 19th "

" " 27th " " 22nd "

" " 29th " " 24th "

" " 1st April on 26th "

" " 3rd " " 29th "

PURCHASERS WILL BE PERMITTED TO BUY MEAT UP TO THE VALUE OF \$5.00.

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MEAT SAUSAGES at \$1.00 per lb.

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In aid of

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will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE

ON SUNDAY, 14TH APRIL

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First Floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Entrance (Public Bookmakers \$1.00 including tax)
Members " \$5.00

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces (Telephone No. 34121-Ex. 26).

Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.
Secretary, H.K.S.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

TODAY
ONLY**QUEEN'S**AT 2.30, 5.15
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.**"MY FRIEND FLICKA"**
(IN TECHNICOLOR)RODDY MCDOWALL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
—COMING TO-MORROW—

M-G-M's 'Ship Shape Musical'
A tale of mermaids, a war of rhythm and romance!
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"A Kiss Like Ours"
"You're the One"
"You're the One"
"You're the One"

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PIRATE
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VIRGINIA MAYO
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VICTOR McLAGLEN
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Germany Still French No. 1 Problem

LILLE, April 8. — **THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, M. GEORGES BIDAULT, SPEAKING OF FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS, THIS AFTERNOON DESCRIBED GERMANY AS THE "NUMBER ONE PROBLEM OF FRENCH HISTORY IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."**

HE DECLARED: "GERMANY MUST BE TREATED WITH A RIGOUR WHICH THE PUBLIC INTEREST DEMANDS AND WITH EQUITY, WHICH FRENCH HAS NEVER FAILED TO OBSERVE TOWARDS ANYBODY."

M. Bidault defined French requirements as threefold: (1) the Rhineland, (2) reliable alliances and friendships and (3) a solid organisation of universal peace within collective security.

Urging the need for guarantees against German aggression, M. Bidault said: "It is because the problem is always the same, the reply is always the same. If those friendly peoples who are less involved in this, by reason of sea or distance, were to ask themselves what is our national desire, I am convinced they would find that deep friendship between peoples is more easily built on certainty and continuity than on opportunism."

"Opportunism, however agreeable it may appear to be at the moment, might have uncertainty of intention, which would make everything more difficult."

He repeated that French policy remained the same as outlined by him in the National Assembly on March 17 and in documents submitted for study to international organisations—that is, to give the Ruhr and international regime, both politically and economically.

Ruhr Temptation

"Why such a regime?" M. Bidault asked. "Because the Ruhr means coal, one of the richest coalfields in the world, which served Hitlerian aggression, and it is just and reasonable that this European treasure should no longer be in the hands of warmongers and temptation for a new attempt at revenge, but should be put to use in accordance with the requirements of security and general human interest. It is a viewpoint which the Government has just confirmed. It is essential that the Ruhr be treated as a political entity, independent of Germany. It is, in fact, the German Government preserved the right of sovereignty over the Ruhr, guarantees of security and of durability would disappear."

M. Bidault then replied to what he called "political and economic objections"—to the French Ruhr policy. It was not he but the "Big Three" at Potsdam who had decided on a "hard peace" for Germany. He continued: "We do not envisage determined purges and mass deportations of a population which are not in our manner, as has been done in Eastern Germany. The inhabitants and population of the Ruhr, except in cases of ill-will, will find no opposition to their remaining at home and working there in their own interests under an administration which will assure them adequate standards of life."

Not Purely Economic

Dealing next with economic objection that the creation of a customs frontier between the Ruhr and Germany would place Germany in an economically dangerous position, M. Bidault said: "We are not proposing to deprive Germany of all resources of the Ruhr. The studies of economic experts had shown us that an excess balance of payments of the Ruhr can be used to contribute to finance the foreign requirements of Germany and ensure her necessary minimum for existence. Our solutions are not purely economic, though we know the importance of the economic questions."

"While awaiting a settlement of the problem, delayed by preoccupations concerning the economic future of Germany, Ruhr coal is going to continue to arrive in such small quantities in French factories and homes that our own economy must remain in a state of mortal debility. It is a matter of urgency that this situation should be realised. Our solution is a solution which takes all aspects of the problem into consideration. Within this solution our own security and the needs of our reconstruction figure in their right place. It would be inequitable to attribute to our claims a character which is not justified."

Turning to the question of the Rhineland, M. Bidault said: "As the President of the French Government, M. Gouin, has rightly declared, we want no annexations. What we desire in the Rhineland is control of this jumping off ground by placing there an adequate military force on a permanent basis, which should be provided by France and other Allies. Local populations would be free to administer their local affairs and we would only have to interfere in order to prevent abuses from which we might have to suffer."

The Saar

The third part of the French claims, he said, concerned adjustments in Western Germany—the Saar Basin. M. Bidault said: "Firstly, Saar mines must become the property of the French State. Secondly, Saar territory will be included in the economic and currency system of France. Thirdly, the Saar must be withdrawn without delay from the competence of the Control Council in Berlin. Fourthly, a French military frontier force must be set up there permanently. Fifthly, France will assume permanent control of the organisation of this territory, and will take all necessary measures to detach its public services from those of the Rhine."

Turning then to France's alliances, M. Bidault, after reaffirming France's fidelity and faith in the Franco-Soviet Pact, continued: "An alliance with Britain remains to be concluded. Our old friend knows well what feelings the French people entertain for the heroic effort which Britain accomplished when she stood alone for freedom of the world. Mutual desire for this alliance, which came into play quite naturally on two occasions, has been very clearly affirmed during the past few days."—Reuter.

Molten Lava Razes Town

Tokyo, April 7. — Kyodo news agency said molten lava flowing down the sides of Mount Sakurajima has razed the village of Kurajima and threatens to engulf Arimura village.

The news agency quoted Prof. Soroké Ogihara of Tokyo Imperial university after his return from a field survey trip. He said no lives were lost in destruction of Kurajima as the lava flow approached the village via a small valley and at slow speed. He expressed the belief the area will not again become fertile for 1,000 years. He pointed out that at present there are only small growths of pine trees in the area devastated by a volcanic eruption 200 years ago.

The professor said that while lava is still flowing from the volcano it has lessened gradually. However, an area within a radius of 500 to 1,000 metres at the south side is very dangerous and impossible to approach.—Associated Press.

NEW CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL

Los Angeles, April 6. — The Chinese Consulate today announced the appointment of Dr. Kiang Yeng as Consul-General here succeeding Dr. T. K. Chang who has returned to China.

Kiang was Consul at Seattle for the past four years and arrives here next month, said the acting Consul, K. P. Tano. Kiang was a visiting professor for the Far Eastern Studies' University in Washington until he became secretary of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations' Organisation conference in San Francisco a year ago.—Associated Press.

SOVIET WAR-ON IRAN LOCUSTS

London, April 8. — A Soviet expedition to combat locusts is leaving for Iran in the next few days, Moscow radio announced today. Such expeditions are organised every spring by agreement between the Soviet Union and Iran. Several planes sprinkle poison over the arid steppes of Iran, which serve as the breeding ground for locusts, the radio added.—Reuter.

Business Trend Still Upward In U.S.

New York, April 8. — Business and finance continued to follow an upward trend this week, although there is a cautionary slowdown in some industrial operations because of the national coal strikes. Steel mills geared their output to their individual stocks of coal and there is a slight dip in electrical power output and building construction.

New Virgins Opens Again

Moscow, Apr. 7. — One of Russia's oldest and perhaps most beautiful of all nunneries, the Novodevichy, has opened again as a museum since 1925.

Novodevichy, which means "new virgins," is 422 years old and one of the most celebrated in Russia. It comes back into operation as a museum under the terms of an agreement between Church and State which has allowed the Church to take on a great many of its old activities within the last two years.

With the opening of the Novodevichy nunnery and recognition of the Church, the bell ringing this Easter promises to be the most colourful and most widely celebrated by the Russian church since the revolution. Here, also, there are reports that several of Moscow's most famous monasteries are scheduled to open this year.—Associated Press.

SIAMESE CREDITS TO BE UNFROZEN

Bangkok, Apr. 8. — The United States Government has agreed to unfreeze Siam's assets held in America. It was revealed yesterday by Premier, Pridi Panomyong. He said the action would enable Siam to import much needed consumer goods from the United States and assist in the general economic rehabilitation of the country. It was reliably learned that Siam will be benefited to the extent of \$20,000,000 immediately by the release of the assets.—Associated Press.

Production High

The Associated Press index of 35 important wholesale commodities advanced to 117.07. A week ago this figure stood at 115.93 and a year ago at 108.71.

The Government reported that civilian production is the highest in history at over \$150,000,000,000 and private wage payments at a rate of \$82,000,000,000 annually. Steel production is 89.4 per cent, as compared with the previous week's 88.5. Freight-car loadings were 800,000 plus, as compared with 804,000 plus. Crude oil production was 4,424,180 barrels as compared to 4,480,380 barrels.—Associated Press.

Hoover On Shortage

London, Apr. 7. — Former United States President Herbert Hoover, who is on a fact-finding tour for President Truman, yesterday predicted that if the under-fed, starving peoples of Europe can survive until the Autumn harvest, there will be a general improvement in the world food situation.

Speaking at a press conference at the United States Embassy before leaving for Brussels, Hoover said that according to present indications to wheat crop appears "extremely good" over the northern hemisphere. "If weather conditions continue good," he said, "there should be a big improvement in the food situation. We will be able to determine by November whether we will need more or less food."

Hoover announced that his tour will include Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and India. He said he had been "urgently invited by the Viceroy of India to go to India and I will go."

Hoover said that Pope Pius' appeal to Argentina and Brazil to produce more wheat would influence contributions everywhere and increase supplies to cover the great gap in the food situation.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 8. — The death of the Russian scientist, metallurgist and chemist, Alexander Baikov, was reported yesterday in a Moscow radio broadcast heard here.—Associated Press.

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REG. DENTIST

The public is hereby notified that Dentist B. C. Cheng of Ming Sang Brothers Dental Clinic has now resumed practice at B. C. Cheng Dental Clinic, first floor, 31 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING

P. & O., B.I. & E. & A. BILLS OF LADING.

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present.

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U.S. Action To Aid Starving

Washington, April 8. With exports falling behind the goals set, government may soon raise the price of wheat and order the curtailment of the milling of flour for domestic use.

The results of such actions will be taken to feed the hungry millions abroad. Beginning from the next 60 days until the harvest in October, the world will face its most critical period of the food crisis.

Wheat is now bringing farmers more, the national average price being about \$1.58 cent. The increase in price would be designed to pull as much grain from farms as possible, within the next 90 days. Many farmers contend that under the present price regulations it is more profitable to feed the grain to livestock than to sell it.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 8. Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Eastwood, Governor of Gibraltar, arrived at Northolt today from Gibraltar.—Reuter.

KOWLOON OPTICAL CO.

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Optometrist-in-Charge
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Merchants cabling their requirements direct to us and opening letter of credit can have any quantity shipped on steamer BENLIDI sailing from London on or about April 12. Great opportunity for merchants to receive this merchandise quickly.

HALF A MILLION MEN'S SECOND-HAND JACKETS and TROUSERS

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Disagreement On Rice Allocation

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

THE RICE ALLOCATIONS BY THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1946 FOR CLAIMANT COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO BE FAR FROM DETERMINED BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF NEEDY AREAS. BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OFFICIALS OF THE BOARD AND THE SUBSIDIARY-RICE COMMITTEE HAVE STRESSED. MANY WEEKS AGO, THE FOOD BOARD INDICATED THAT IT HOPED THAT ALLOCATIONS WOULD BE MADE WELL BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE SECOND QUARTER, BUT NOW THEY HAVE INDICATED THAT DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BOARD AND THREE RICE CLAIMANT COUNTRIES IS STILL DELAYING A DECISION.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—H.M.S. Whitesand, Bay from escort, H.M.S. Tyne from Yokohama, S.S. Samidway from Australia, H.M.S. Kellogg from Kure and S.S. Frank Kellogg from Shanghai.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—S.S. Josef Reynolds from Canton, S.S. Ocean Vesta from Singapore, H.M.S. Speaker from Australia and U.S.S. Morris from Shanghai.

Departures

Yesterday:—S.S. King Stephen for Vancouver, S.S. Hellen for Saigon, S.S. Hanyang for Shanghai and S.S. Jaaroom for Australia.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—L.S.T. 3505 for Labuan, H.M.S. Lagos for Shanghai. Tomorrow:—U.S. Tatum.

Port Directory

Crusiers:—Argonaut, No. 1 Buoy; Bermuda, North Arm; Eurymus, A 2 Buoy.

Depot Ship (Destroyer):—

Tyne, No. 2 Buoy.

Destroyers:—

Cockade, Escort Duties; Comet, No. 8 Buoy; Campdown, Basin South Wall; Lagos, No. 2 Buoy Kowloon; Tralfgar, No. 5 Buoy, D 19; Thracian, on Boat Camber, Kowloon.

Submarine:—

Tally-Ho, on Camberdown.

Escort Vessels:—

Rame Head, No. 6 Buoy, Depot Ship; Caucery, Escort Duties; Crane, B 25 Buoy; Whimble, M 7, Sails 18.00; Redpole, in A.F.D.; Whitesand Bay.

Arrives a.m.

L.S.T. 3505 (3) 3505, Macles Wear.

Merchant Ships:—

Acanadia, Kowloon No. 1; Anhui, Talkoo; Buranda, Cromwell Park, Tain Wan; Empire Trail, Kowloon 3 North; Fukien, Frank B. Kellogg, G.R. Clark, Hols No. 1; Haiyang, Douglas Pier; Hanyang, Hopen, A.P.C. Jetty; Hermelin, Katrina Luckenbach, Kweisang, off Kowloon Dock; Mactan, Kowloon Dock; Masabae, Kwon, Fat Wharf; Samidway, Shenking, Sugar Refinery Wharf; Sovereign of the Seas, Tenjer, off Kowloon Dock; Unita, Kowloon Dock; Volzola, Wingsang, Hols No. 2; William Meredith, E 10; Yousang.

Cable Laying Ship:—

Store Nordiske, M 18.

Task Force 74:—

Charla, No. 18 Buoy; Guardina Bay, Kowloon Bay; Los Angeles, A 1 Buoy; Vestal, A 17 Buoy; Kaskaskia, A 5 Buoy; Lignite, U.S. Anchorage; Kormit Roosevelt, B 21 Buoy; Tampais (AO 99), Anchored near A 17 Buoy; APL 11, S 2 Buoy; APD 8, S 9; DD 934, 884, D 15 Buoy; LC 97, 62, U.S. Anchorage; YMS 313, on Vestal; YP (W) 1081, on LST 991; YP 766, 788, U.S. Anchorage; AFR 79, B 21 Buoy; YMS 829, 830, U.S. Anchorage; Kennedys, A 5 Buoy; YO 79, U.S. Anchorage; YP 343, B 16 Buoy; DE 606, 363, 700; YR 60, U.S. Anchorage; YTL 552, on Vestal; YP 343, B 21 Buoy.

Ships Administered By

Commodore, Hong Kong Hospital Ship:—Empire Clyde, A 7 Buoy.

Naval Store Carrier:—

H.M.A.S. Whang Poo, Macles Wharf.

Depot Ship:—

H.M.A.S. Aorangi, in Seamount Mission.

Minesweepers:—

Jewel, Courier, Welcome, Liberty, Hare, Sweepings, Wave, Aberdeen Dry Dock; Sorens, No. 7 Buoy; Kelantan, on Tamar West Wall.

B.Y.M.S.:—

2016, 2080, on Kelantan; 2043, 2045, on Brown Ranger; 2034, 2284, 2240, Wellington; 2017, Aberdeen.

Dan Layers:—

MFV 922, Kowloon Boat Camber; MFV 987, Aberdeen Slip; MFV 1092, Aberdeen; MFV 280, Survey; MFV 1540, Tidal Basin; Orany, Sweepings; Trodday, B/S Anchorage; Eduardo (MFV 2046), Tidal Basin; Sails a.m.; MFV 1150, Aberdeen.

Others:—

Wave Monarch, No. 18 Buoy; Duty Oiler West; Wave King, Talkoo Dry Dock; Vaport, Hong Kong Dry Dock; Wave Emperor, M 5, Duty Oiler East; Echodale, Oil Fuel Jetty; Brown Ranger, on Bermuda; Celer, Rapidol, Oil Fuel Jetty; Dart Creek, Flat, Loma Nova.

It is learned that U.N.R.R.A. is seeking 120,000 tons of rice for China, this being a reduction from the original claim for 312,000 tons, while the board is seeking to reduce the claim still further, to 80,000 tons. Chinese circles here, indicated that this latter figure is "unacceptable."

Other unsettled claims that are said to be holding up the second quarter allocations are those of the Dutch East Indies and the French colonies in the Pacific.

China's Complaint

The statement of the Government of India's information service here, that the head of the Indian food mission to Washington said on his return recently to India that his country had been granted 60 per cent. of its claims to the food board for rice and wheat, brought reiterated denials from food board officials.

The Indian claims are for 500,000 tons of rice and 2,000,000 tons of wheat.

Dr. T. F. Telang, director of the Chinese national relief and rehabilitation administration, told the State Department that China is dissatisfied with the rice allocations being allowed to her, terming the allocation as being "grossly unfair."

He asked that Americans should cease eating rice, so that the stocks of this cereal might be made available to the Chinese.—Associated Press.

RECORD SALES

Chicago, April 8. Montgomery Ward and Company yesterday reported gross sales for March and for the year to date had broken all previous records.

March gross sales totalled \$78,453,000 an increase of 19.6 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

For the first two months of the fiscal year, gross sales totalled \$133,684,000 or 21.4 per cent. increase over the corresponding period a year ago.—Associated Press.

New York, Apr. 8. Chile Copper Company and subsidiaries reported the 1945 net income as being \$13,097,000 equalling \$2.97 per share as compared with \$14,450,000 or \$3.27 per share in 1944.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 8. The Treasury announces that the governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt have concluded an agreement extending to March 31, 1947 the existing agreement concerning Egyptian foreign exchange requirements.

During the twelve months covered by the extension, scarce currencies to the extent of \$12,000,000 Egyptian will be available to Egypt.

Power is reserved to break this agreement in the event of the non-ratification of the Anglo-American financial agreement of Dec. 6, 1945.—Reuter.

Prague, Apr. 8. A reparations agreement between Hungary and Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia which may be the prelude to what is in store generally for the war losers was announced yesterday in its final form.

Hungary is required to pay \$300,000,000 in cash, materials and labour. Russia will receive \$200,000,000, Yugoslavia \$70,000,000 and Czechoslovakia \$30,000,000.—Associated Press.

Valletta, Apr. 8. A group of persons, believed to number seven, were landed here today after being flown from Italy. They are among 18 persons to be tried here on treasonable charges and on arrival they were taken from the airfield in police custody.

Thirty Italian and five British subjects have also arrived in Malta to give evidence at the trials.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Please settle this argument for us," writes a St. Louis reader. "Should North have passed at three hearts, or should South have expressed a choice between North's two suits?"

North Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
S. A 9 8 7 6
H. 10
D. K J 10 9 8
C. 10 3

S. Q J 6 4
A 7 8
D Q 8 4 3
C A 7
N
W
E
S

S. 10 6
H. 5 4 3
D. A 7 2
C. K Q 9 8 2

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1H Pass
1S 2C Pass 2NT
Dbl. 3C Dbl. Recbl.
3D Pass 3H Pass
4D Pass 4H Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

"South maintains he bid three hearts over three diamonds because he couldn't stand for the diamond bid. But he would have passed three spades."

"North insists that the bidding made it obvious that he wasn't going to like hearts. South therefore (in North's opinion) should have bid three spades so as to indicate his preference at the lowest possible level."

"Who is right?"

South is right, in more ways than one. He was correct in bidding three hearts over three diamonds since there was the chance that North had a doubleton in hearts and could pass three hearts. And if North didn't want to pass at three hearts (incidentally, a pass would have been a good idea) he should have bid three spades rather than four diamonds.

But, nobody seems to have thought of the main point of the hand. Why on earth did North "run" from three clubs redoubled? East would have been set at least two tricks—perhaps more!

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. K 7 3
H. K 4
D. K 9 5 2
C. A K 6

The bidding:
Jacoby You Major Schenken
Pass 1D Pass 1S
Pass 2NT Pass 3S
Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid four spades. You cannot go past game since you have already shown the strength of your hand by your bid of two no-trump; and, since your partner evidently prefers spades to no-trump, you must show that you have good support for a spade contract.

Score 100 per cent. for four spades, 30 per cent. for three no-trump.

QUESTION
Today you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Jacoby You Major Schenken
Pass 1D Pass 1S
Pass 2NT Pass 3S
Pass 4S Pass 5S
Pass (?)

What do you bid? (Answer to tomorrow).

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

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Another U.N.O. Headache

Washington, April 8.
In an effort to break the deadlock which is blocking peace pacts for five European nations, the United States is reported to be ready to dump the future of Italy's pre-war colonies into the lap of the United Nations Organisation.

This disclosure came from a reliable diplomatic official here at the same time. London announced that Britain will back Secretary of State James Byrnes' surprise appeal for a special meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on April 25.

There are indications that France will also endorse the appeal for the meeting. Russia has so far remained silent. Russia previously urged a postponement of the scheduled May 1 conference on treaties for Italy, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, on the grounds that insufficient progress has been made by the four Western Powers toward an agreement on the issues involved.

American officials, viewing the many differences among the major powers and the lack of progress, were frankly pessimistic as to the outcome of such a meeting.

Italy's colonies are perhaps the toughest problem of all the issues to be decided. The United States and Britain have advocated a collective trusteeship of the United Nations over the colonies. On the other hand, Russia has advocated individual trusteeships, seeking at the same time the stewardship of Tripolitania for herself. Britain has protested at this. Associated Press.

Britain's Greatest Strategist?

London, Apr. 8.
Sunday newspapers devoted pages of pictures and articles to Lord Alexander, marking his departure for Canada as Governor-General.

In a detail review of the Field-Marshal's military career, the "Sunday Express" characterised him as "a shy man, not avoiding publicity, but never seeking it. He is indifferent to heat or cold, rain or desert, dust or danger, and has never been seen in a steel helmet."

The "Sunday Graphic" published the last pictures of Alexander and his wife packing for Canada, with their children frisking around them, and reproduced a picture he painted in competition with Mr. Churchill.

The "Sunday Dispatch" said Alexander "may very well stand in history as the greatest strategist we produced in the greatest of our wars."—Reuter.

Princess Takes The Salute

London, Apr. 8.
Princess Elizabeth, wearing a navy blue coat and hat, took the salute from between 5,000 and 6,000 army cadets at a march past in London's Hyde Park today. With the princess at the saluting base, where her personal standard was flying, was Major-General R. C. Urquhart, who commanded the First Airborne Division at Arnhem, and is now the director of the Territorial Army and the Army Cadet Force.

Contingents in the parade represented every county cadet association in the United Kingdom and at the end of the parade, the various county representatives were presented to the Princess. —Reuter.

Smells In Bombay As Strike Result

Bombay, Apr. 8.
The strike of 11,000 municipal sweeping and scavenger workers entered its third day today, and the streets are becoming full of offensive odours, as a result of uncleaned debris and clogged drains.

No meat is available in the city as drivers of municipal vans which carry supplies from the slaughter house to the markets are also on strike.

The Corporation authorities are seeking to persuade the strikers to return to work on assurance of better pay and house allowances. —Reuter.

'STEMMING THE TIDE' Tories To Be Streamlined?

Rude Shock Of The Election

(By Michael Fry)

LONDON, APRIL 8.
THE CONSERVATIVES, FACING THE BIGGEST MENACE TO THEIR POLITICAL FUTURE SINCE THE PARTY WAS CREATED IN 1867, ARE TODAY RE-ORGANISING THEIR POLITICAL MACHINE IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE TIDE OF SOCIALISM, WHICH BEGAN WITH THE GENERAL ELECTION LANDSLIDE AND SHOWS NO SIGNS OF ABATING.

THE OFFICIAL TITLE OF "TORY" PARTY—AS IT IS GENERALLY CALLED—IS A NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS. CONTROL OF THE PARTY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL, WHICH INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL SUBSIDIARY ORGANISATIONS AND MEETS TWICE A YEAR. BETWEEN THE MEETINGS POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE HEAD OF WHICH IS THE LEADER OF THE PARTY, MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The London headquarters of the party are awkwardly spread through three separate buildings in the Westminster area. The offices themselves are old-fashioned in layout, while the publicity bureau lacks a staff trained in stream-lined promotional methods. Some higher officials of the Conservative Party still think of publicity as vulgar and prefer discreet reference.

Nevertheless, the rude shock of the overwhelming general election defeat has shaken the party leaders into taking some steps for which more wide awake Tories have been clamouring for a long time. Younger men have been brought into responsible positions. The biggest change of all was the replacement of the 68-year old General Director, Sir Robert Topping, typical Tory official, by 46-year old Colonel Stephen Pieronet. Key of the party machine, the General Director is responsible for staff appointments and general administration.

Ruthless Efficiency

Said Colonel Pieronet who he took control: "One of the first things we must do is thoroughly overhaul the constituency association." (The unit in election campaigns) and their branches. "This task must be approached in a spirit of ruthless efficiency." Older people must go and be replaced by younger men. No more "figure-heads" to be chosen, merely because of their social standing in the local community. Above all, the party's central and local financial setup must be reorganised, said the new director. He put his finger on the strangest feature of the Tory Party—its haphazard method of collecting money from wealthy supporters.

Seventy-old old Lord Marchwood would meet wealthy friends in exclusive clubs and suggest substantial cheques for party funds—and generally get it. Then the party organisers suddenly realised that the number of "wealthy supporters" had been drastically reduced by the terrific income tax and death duties while Labour Party funds had grown steadily with increases in employment and the working class incomes.

Myth Dead

The myth of the Tory Party's colossal affluence is dead. Plans are on foot to make members of Conservative organisations pay a regular

MANNHEIM STRIKE ENDED

Mannheim, Apr. 8.
More than 900 Germans who staged a five-hour strike in an agricultural machinery factory here as a protest against food ration cuts were expected to get back to work today.

American military government officials said they regarded the strike as an affair between the civil administration and the workers, and that no action would be taken against the strikers.

The complaints of the workers were reviewed by German civil administrators in conferences on Sunday. —Associated Press.

Wrestler In Temple Family

Santa Monica, April 8.
George Temple, 24-year-old brother of movie actress Shirley Temple, has embarked upon a wrestling career, to the distaste of his parents and Shirley.

He was recently discharged from the marines. Father, Mother and Shirley tried to prevail upon George to follow some other pursuit, but he figures there's money and opportunity in wrestling.

George declined suggestions he takes a pseudonym, saying he had no intention of capitalizing on Shirley's name "but if the newspapers mention that angle you folks will simply have to grin and bear it."—Associated Press.

SLAV BLOC

London, Apr. 8.
Edvard Benes, president of Czechoslovakia, urged the necessity of co-operation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and Poland to counter the German danger, when he received members of the Slav committee in Prague, Prague radio said today.

Speaking of the proposed Slav bloc, Mr. Benes said: "This will be a bloc of cultural collaboration. Russia is now in control in Europe."—Reuter.

Sports And The Budget

London, Apr. 8.
Sport promoters, clubs and the vast sporting public are eagerly awaiting the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget for 1946-1947, which he will introduce to the House of Commons next Thursday.

While the main provisions are already settled, it is hoped that Mr. Hugh Dalton will make some reduction in the entertainment tax on sport. Athletics, football of both codes, cricket and every outdoor and indoor sport have long since been pleading with the Government to ease the financial troubles that beset them. Their biggest bone of contention is that all athletics, sports and games are taxed considerably higher than theatres and cinemas.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer restated an amendment to the autumn supplementary budget that this anomaly should be removed he promised a review of the question of tax as it affected sport before presenting next week's budget.

Some indication of the burden the entertainment tax has been on football this season is shown by the fact that from matches played on the Tottenham Hotspur ground the Government has levied in the neighbourhood of £30,000. The average has been over £2,000 per week.

So sure is the London boxing promoter, Jack Solomon, that some tax relief will be forthcoming that he has postponed fixing the price of seats for the world cruiser-weight fight between Freddie Mills and Gus Lesnevich until after Budget day. —Reuter.

TWO WORLD RECORDS

Bainbridge, Md., Apr. 7.
Joe Verdoux of Philadelphia set two world records and a new national mark in winning the second heat of the 220-yard breaststroke in the national A.A.U. swimming meet yesterday. He covered the distance in 2:35.6 to break the old American mark of 2:38.4 set by Jack Kasey of Michigan in 1936. He was timed at 2:35.6 for 200 meters to break Kasey's old world record of 2:37.2 and at 2:19.5 a 200-yards to break the old world record of 2:22. —Associated Press.

New York, Apr. 7.
Major league exhibition baseball game scores Saturday. Included: Cincinnati 0, Boston Americans 10; Cincinnati 7, Boston 5; Cleveland 9, New York Giants 6; Boston Braves 11, Detroit 6; New York Yankees 7, Atlanta 1; Washington 7, Philadelphia Nationals 5; St. Louis Browns 1, Chicago Cubs 7; Philadelphia 6, Chicago White Sox 6; St. Louis Cardinals 16, New Orleans 2. —Associated Press.

"Dynamo" Man Says Arsenal Played Roughly

London, Apr. 8.
Mr. George Allison, manager of the famous Arsenal soccer club, intends to ask the British Football Association to call the attention of Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to allegations by a member of the Moscow "Dynamo" football team that when the team played the Arsenal last November the Arsenal played "rather roughly" and took unfair advantage of the foreigners.

The charges, reported in the British press today, were made in a Soviet magazine article dealing with the Dynamos visit to Britain last year when they beat the Arsenal 4-3.

The writer asserted, according to press reports, that Allison fainted when the Arsenal won because he had lost a large sum of money on the match.

"Those who realize the gravity of the accusations, assuming that the translation is correct, of my betting, fainting and so forth and of foul play by our centre forward so that he was beaten up by our own men in the dressing room, will appreciate that I should make an emphatic answer," said Allison in an interview.

He added: "If the accusations had not come from a guest organization, one could have treated the whole thing with the contempt it deserves, but as they have been made by a supposedly recognized member of the Russian football delegation to this country, it is not a matter which should be allowed to go by default."—Reuter.

Cup Final To Disappoint Many

London, Apr. 8.
The Secretary of the Charlton Football Club, together with a staff of six, has been spending most of the last ten days, working day and night, in sending money back to Cup Final applicants.

Derby County officials were also snowed under while many thousands are waiting direct to Wembley. It seems there is little doubt that by April 27, when Charlton meet Derby in the Cup Final, there will have been something like a million disappointed applicants.

The Wembley Stadium capacity is 110,000 and over since the famous final between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham it has been

Two Courses

New Delhi, Apr. 8.
India's Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, before leaving for the United Kingdom in connexion with Imperial Staff talks, issued a circular to all officers, civilians and hostels in India, insisting on austerity measures to face the food crisis.

The circular says that the number of courses served at a meal must not exceed two, and the "consumption of wheat produce and rice should be either reduced to an absolute minimum or entirely eliminated."—Reuter.

Threat Of New British Dock Strike

London, Apr. 8.
British ports are faced with the possibility of another strike of dockers as a result of a decision at a meeting in London today of about 2,000 members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union.

The meeting passed a resolution to strike unless satisfaction is obtained on the question of returning to pre-war policy of allowing the Union to nominate members for "registered" employment in the docks.

About 6,000 stevedores are involved and the meeting had been called so that dockers could hear the result of negotiations on the recruitment of dock labour. The Secretary of the Union said the position was being reported to the Ministry of Transport and that the Council unanimously recommended strike action if they failed to get satisfaction. —Reuter.

Mexico League Transfers

St. Louis, April 7.
Richard Muckerman of the St. Louis-Browns baseball club announces today that shortstop Vernon Stephens, who jumped to the Mexican League last week, has rejoined the American League Club and signed his 1946 contract.

Muckerman said that Stephens had reported to the Browns at San Antonio, Texas. Stephens signing of the contract had the full approval of Baseball Commissioner Chandler, who had previously warned that players jumping to the Mexican circuit would be suspended for five years from participation in the American League unless they reported to their clubs or circuit in this country by the end of the training season. The terms of Stephens' new contract was not disclosed. —Associated Press.

To Sue Stephens

Mexico City, April 8.
Jorge Pasquel, president of the Mexican League of Baseball, says that he will sue Vernon Stephens for \$100,000 damages for having "broken his contract."

"Stephens has caused me terrific damage," Pasquel said. Earlier, Jorge's brother, Bernardo Pasquel, announced that U.S. Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler had been offered \$50,000 a year to become the High Commissioner of the Mexican League. He said that the proposal which was cabled to Chandler included a five-year contract.

Chandler after having earlier declined to comment, declared at his Kentucky home, that "I have a job and I am not looking for another." He expressed his delight over Stephens' return to organized baseball. —Associated Press.

A meeting of the Management Committee of the football league will be held this afternoon at 5.15 in the office of Messrs. Lo and Lo to arrange the outstanding fixtures of the Shield and League competitions.

Officials that there would be more disappointed than accommodated at each final. However it is impossible from the financial point of view alone to build a stadium large enough for one or two important games each season. —Reuter.

Soviet Demands On Turkey Reported

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.
A REPORT FROM ANKARA STATING THAT RUSSIA HAS DEMANDED CESSION OF THE THREE FRONTIER DISTRICTS OF ARTVIN, KARS AND ARDAHAN IN NORTH-EAST TURKEY APPEARED IN THE "WASHINGTON POST" TODAY.

THE REPORT QUOTED A "HIGH UNOFFICIAL SOURCE" IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL AND SAID THE DEMAND WAS MADE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS LAST JUNE. IT ALSO SAID THAT RUSSIA DEMANDED THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH SEVERAL BASES ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The "Washington Post" correspondent went on to quote Shukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Prime Minister, as saying in an interview: "I will fight even if Britain and America take the side of the aggressor."

The correspondent also quoted the Premier as saying: "Turkey is agreeable to an adjustment of the Montreux Convention covering transit through the Dardanelles in peace and war, as suggested in the American plan, which would open the Straits to passage of warships of the Black Sea powers at all times, and deny other warships access to the Black Sea at all times, unless acting under authority of the United Nations."

This report followed earlier reports in Washington that M. V. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, told the British and American representatives at Potsdam that Russia had informed the Turkish Government that the opening of negotiations for a Russo-Turkish alliance, as requested by the Turks, depended on discussions of the question of the Dardanelles and of the disposition of Kars and Ardahan. Artvin was not mentioned in these reports.

Nothing Official
Artvin, 34 miles south of Batumi, big Soviet oil port on the Black Sea, is the former capital of Turkish Armenia. Ardahan is 60 miles east of Artvin and Kars 35 miles south-east of Ardahan. They are the chief centres of the two districts which, together with the Batumi district, were ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1878. In 1921 Russia returned Kars and Ardahan to Turkey, keeping Batumi.

There have recently been demands in the Soviet press and by organisations of Armenians abroad that Kars and Ardahan should be re-annexed to Soviet Armenia. There has been no official announcement or disclosure of any such demand by the Soviet Government, and Artvin had not previously been mentioned in this connection. —Reuter.

London Rehearses Parade

London, Apr. 8.
While Londoners slept, massive British armoured vehicles shattered the early morning silence of empty sun-drenched streets in a rehearsal run over the route for the Victory Parade to be held on June 8.

At eight miles an hour the convoy travelled against a background of blizzards of London, great treads of pontoon-trailers, tank carriers and 40-ton Churchill tanks shaking the houses and bringing the occupants to the windows.

Police outriders travelled ahead, clearing the route, followed by a police wireless car, in direct communication with Scotland Yard. Thousands of policemen on duty, closing the roads into sections, and radio vans stationed at strategic points were all included in the rehearsal, the object of which is to test the schedule and navigate difficult corners. It was considered by police and Army officials to have been a complete success. —Reuter.

INDONESIA TALKS

London, April 8.
The Foreign Office announced that Netherlands Ambassador William Schermhorst will meet Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin here in April 12 to resume the conversations on the settlement of the Indonesian problem.

Earlier, the Dutch announced at The Hague that they would open the discussions on or about that date, with Britain concerning the withdrawal of Allied forces from Netherlands East Indies. —Associated Press.

World Won't Blow Up

Washington, April 8.
Assurances that the world will not blow up or the ocean evaporate during the forthcoming atomic bomb tests in the Pacific were given in a statement by two scientists to the task force conducting the experiment.

Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. H. A. Bethe, atom experts acting as consultants, said that the explosions will be "completely localized."

Aiming to "dispel the fear which is growing in the minds of many Americans" they claimed it "impossible that such an experiment can cause progressive disintegration of the sea water which would perpetuate itself and result in the atomic explosion of the globe."

They calculated that the temperature of the water around the underwater bomb will be "comparatively low" around 1,000,000 degrees against the 20,000,000 in the centre of the stars which are also abundant in the same elements that sea water contains. —Associated Press.

MILAN POLLS

Milan, Apr. 8.
Milan, a city of 1,200,000, went to the polls today to elect its first Democratic local government for 26 years.

The elections were conducted on the basis of proportionate representation. The candidates came mainly from the Christian Democrat, the Socialist and Communist parties.

Today's results, once announced, will indicate the trend of the Italian elections, which will take place in June. —Reuter.

RADIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1946.
STUDIO—CAROLINE DEAGA AT THE PIANO.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcast on a frequency of 640 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 95.2 Mcgacyc. H.K.T.
8.00 p.m.—Daily program Summary.
12.30 p.m.—Jolly Roll Morton's New Orleans.
12.45 p.m.—"Mama and Rhythm" — ENSA.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.00 p.m.—rehearsal Raymond.
1.30 p.m.—Dobry camera band.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
3.00 p.m.—"Camp all night" of Sir Edward Gurnea.
4.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
7.15 p.m.—Reginald Linton at the Organ.
7.30 p.m.—A Light O'cheat Concert with Marie Eggorth (soprano) and Richard Lauer (piano).
8.00 p.m.—Studio—Caroline Deaga at the Piano.
8.00 p.m.—Interlude.
8.30 p.m.—"The New Moon" — ENSA.
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
9.00 p.m.—N. S. Gonnella and His Georgia.
9.30 p.m.—Song by Turner Layton at the Piano.
9.30 p.m.—"L. Donkey" — Tommy Handley at the Piano.
10.00 p.m.—Music for Dancing.
10.30 p.m.—80 g. from the Shows.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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